



SAN FRANCISCO  
HISTORY CENTER

STACKS



BOOK No.

ACCESSION

362.7 C12<sup>23</sup>

470844

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 03476 7849







3 1223 03476 7849

The second oldest Society of its kind in the World.  
Organized and Incorporated August, 1876.

x362.7  
C12-23  
470844

# The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

E. W. NEWHALL  
C. O. G. MILLER  
LIPPMAN SACHS  
C. J. BOSWORTH  
G. A. NEWHALL  
J. F. MERRILL  
A. I. ESBERG  
GEO. FRANCIS  
WILLIAM HAAS  
L. F. MONTEAGLE  
H. H. SHERWOOD

E. W. NEWHALL, President  
J. F. MERRILL, Vice-Pres.  
G. A. NEWHALL, Treasurer  
M. J. WHITE, Secretary

## OFFICES

502-4 Hibernia Building.  
Hours: 8.30 a. m. to  
5 p. m.  
Saturdays. 2 p. m.  
Phone: Market 1871.

---

**Objects: The prevention of cruelty to little ones and the  
enforcement of laws for their protection.**

---

In order to keep our members and friends informed as to what this Society is doing to relieve the little ones of our land from conditions of cruelty, neglect and distress it was decided for a while to issue reports quarterly instead of annually. By so doing we believe more interest will be shown in our work by the community. The quarter just passed has been an unusually busy one for our officers. Cases of non-support by parents, usually caused by intemperance, are the most numerous. In fact nearly all the evils to which children are subjected can be traced to strong drink. Desertion by parents, generally the father of large families, is another cause for numerous complaints. The present Legislature has amended the law so as to make desertion a felony, and it is hoped that when under the new law a few child deserters are brought back from distant places and severely punished the effect will be to deter others from committing similar offenses.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and personally I wish to express appreciation for the gratuitous services performed by our Counsel, Hon. C. H. Garoutte and Hon. Robert Devlin; our Attorneys, Purcell Rowe, T. J. Crowley and Edgar T. Zook, and our Physicians, Dr. Rufus L. Rigdon, Dr. C. W. Wymore, Dr. Annie G. Lyle and Dr. Charles E. Leithead. Every call made upon them has been promptly responded to, and they have given their professional services with an earnestness which shows the sincerity of interest in suffering childhood.

EDWIN W. NEWHALL, President.

## SAMPLES OF CASES HANDLED BY THE SOCIETY.

On Twentieth Street, not far from Howard, was a rendezvous for peddlers who drank and caroused day and night. It was kept by a woman whose two bright little boys were witnesses to the orgies. These children were removed from their mother and placed in a good home where they are being educated upon lines of morality and usefulness.

Three little children, one an invalid, were recently taken from a dissolute mother. Two of these were born in wedlock and they were given to the paternal grandmother who will rear them properly. The third, a "nobody's child," was placed in a charitable institution.

The father of five children living on Stockton Street is a shiftless wanderer who has never provided for his family. The mother is not of normal mind. All of the little ones were found by a physician to be afflicted with heart troubles and blood ailments, caused by lack of food and care. They were also suffering from the itch. When our officers undertook to remove the children upon an order of court they were defied by the mother, who kept them at bay for a time with a dagger. The children are now in a hospital and will soon be permanently placed in good homes.

Mrs. D. B. had been warned repeatedly that if she persisted in getting drunk her six little ones, all under the age of eight, would be taken from her. Warnings did no good and one day she was discovered in worse condition than ever. The babies were crying with hunger and cold. The house was in a shocking condition of disorder and filth. Mrs. D. B. was arrested and the babies taken to the Detention Home and later placed in families and institutions by the father, who has sought legal separation from his wife whose mind has become somewhat unbalanced by her excessive intemperance.

H. C. L. spent his time and money among the vile habitués of the Barbary Coast while his invalid wife and four small children were dependent upon charity for a living. Our officers arrested the fellow, who is now serving a term in the County Jail for non-support. Mrs. L. has been sent to the country with her children where her health is improving.

By an interlocutory decree of divorce a woman was given the custody of her seven-year-old son. She went to live with a strange man whom she compelled her boy to call "Papa." The Society took the case to court and had the decree modified and the lad given to his real father.

A woman in a cheap lodging house on Folsom Street was given to drinking debauches in her room where she entertained low men. Her little six-year-old girl was taken from her and placed with relatives in the country.

A beautiful young girl, a ward of this Society who was rescued several years ago from a woman of the half world, was recently given by adoption to the people who have had her for a long time. The couple is well advanced in years. They have willed to their foster child a valuable ranch and a fat bank account.

For two weeks a man and his wife drank and fought in a damp basement. When discovered their little five-year-old girl was found to be sick and nearly starved to death. She was removed to a hospital and later placed in a private family. The parents were arrested for cruelty and convicted.

A. S., who owns a clothing store, compelled his wife and three little children to sleep on the floor in the rear of his shop. There was neither mattress for comfort nor blankets for warmth. The covering was principally discarded garments. A. S. had the means, but not the inclination, to do better and he was arrested for cruelty to children. Our officers asked that the man be released on probation upon his promise to do better by his family. With a prospect of imprisonment staring him in the face he lost no time in furnishing a comfortable little flat in which the woman and babies are now housed.

# SECRETARY'S REPORT OF CASES IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1909.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
Complaints received .....	129	132	132	393
No. of children involved .....	239	260	261	760
No. of children relieved .....	103	128	112	343
No. of children placed in institutions .....	27	47	46	120
No. of children placed in families .....	10	8	5	23
No. of children returned to parents or guardian .....	4	6	3	13
No. of children sent to Juvenile Court .....	44	62	68	174
No. of adults .....	10	9	8	27
No. of .....	7	8	6	21
No. of .....		1		1
No. of children out of court.....	63	57	42	162
No. persons released from custody on probation.....	7	7	5	19
No. people to whom advice or information was given..	83	69	79	231
No. people warned .....	82	78	86	246
No. cases referred to Associated Charities.....	3	4	6	13
No. cases referred to Catholic Humane Bureau.....	2		2	4
No. cases referred to Eureka Benevolent Society.....		1		1
No. cases referred to Probation Officers.....		1	2	3
No. cases referred to District Attorney.....			1	1
No. letters received .....	105	103	77	285
No. letters written .....	156	161	103	420
No. permits to board children granted .....		35	17	52
No. permits to board children denied .....		9	1	10
No. permits to board children revoked .....			1	1

## PROSECUTIONS OF ADULTS.

Of father for non-support.....	17	Vagrancy .....	1
Of father for cruelty.....	5	Bench warrants .....	2
Of mother for cruelty.....	2		

## CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS.

Mount St. Joseph's I. O. Asylum	15	St. Vincent Asylum.....	10
Hospitals .....	3	St. Francis Girls' Directory.....	1
Youths' Directory .....	1	S. F. Nursery Homeless Children	7
Armitage Orphanage .....	5	Boys and Girls' Aid Society.....	4
Maud B. Booth Home.....	9	Infant Shelter .....	1
Children's Agency .....	52	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	5
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	6	Holy Cross Convent.....	6

## CHILDREN TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT BECAUSE OF

Intemperance of father .....	28	Wayward girls .....	6
Intemperance of mother .....	29	Desertion by father .....	8
Intemperance of both .....	11	Desertion by mother .....	4
Not having a proper guardian...	34	Abandoned baby .....	1
Destitute parents .....	37	Cruelty of father.....	2
Destitute relatives .....	2	Immoral mother .....	1
Wayward boys .....	1	Indigent parents .....	2

---

## CAUSES OF COMPLAINT.

Intemperance of father .....	32	Indigent parents .....	7
Intemperance of mother .....	44	Wayward girls .....	10
Intemperance of both .....	32	Runaway girls .....	3
Failure to provide by father ...	84	Wayward boys .....	1
Failure to provide by mother ..	2	Runaway boys .....	1
Failure to provide by both .....	3	No proper guardian .....	27
Desertion by father .....	13	Children on stage .....	6
Desertion by mother .....	10	Insane parents .....	5
Desertion by both .....	5	Children destitute .....	2
Cruelty of father .....	12	Children peddling .....	4
Cruelty of mother .....	15	Felonious assault.....	1
Cruelty of both .....	18	Rape .....	1
Cruelty of others .....	8	Abandoned baby .....	1
Destitute parents .....	17	Miscellaneous .....	18



Are you disposed to assist in the work of rescuing unfortunate children? You can do so by becoming an annual member of this Society and pay \$5 a year (payable on the first of each year), or become a life member by paying \$100, and no other dues are required.

It is more profitable, morally and financially, to save a child than to punish a criminal.

A number of our members have not forwarded their dues for 1909. We have no collector and must rely upon the thoughtfulness and kindness of our members in order to carry on the work. Please mail check to Geo. A. Newhall, treasurer, at 114 Battery Street.

---

Twenty-third

Annual Report of

**The California  
Society**

For the Prevention of =

**Cruelty to Children**



**A State Organization**

---

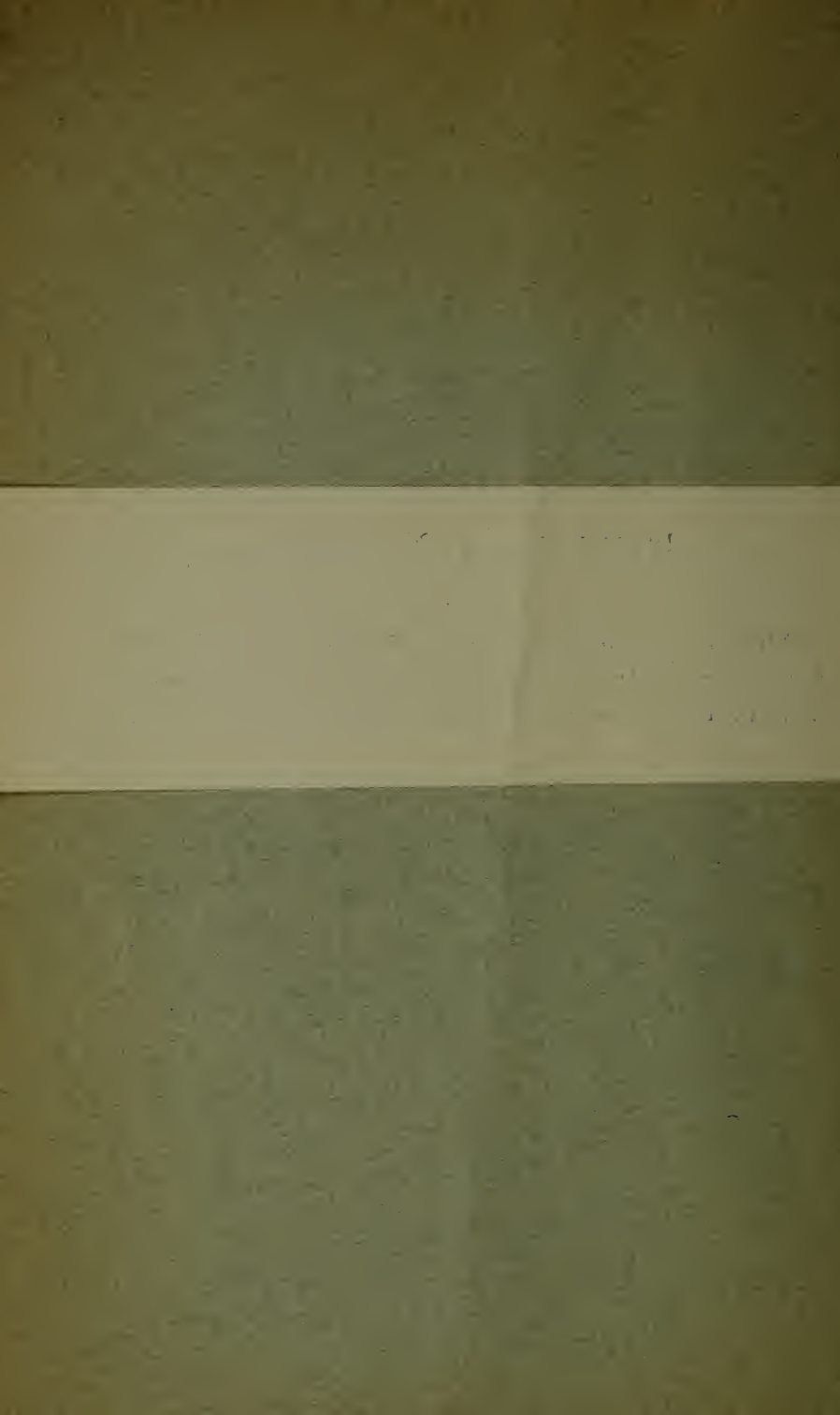




## REMOVAL NOTICE

---

Office of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is removed to 306 Parrott Building, 825 Market Street, third floor. Telephone South 212.



From the LIBRARY of  
THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE  
which holds duplicate  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

FOR

# The Prevention of Cruelty to Children

(A STATE ORGANIZATION)

---

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1898



OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY

~~223 POWELL STREET~~ : : ~~ROOMS 8 AND 9~~

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office Hours: 8 30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Telephone ~~Main 1571~~ **South 212.** - Telephone connections with all parts of  
City and State.

---

SAN FRANCISCO:

CURRY & COMPANY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, 587 MISSION ST.

1899

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

# California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

= : 1899 = :

### PRESIDENT:

CHARLES SONNTAG.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS:

ANDREW B. McCREERY.....	San Francisco
LLOYD TEVIS.....	"
JAMES B. HAGGIN.....	"
ALVINZA HAYWARD.....	San Mateo
D. O. MILLS.....	San Francisco
OLIVER ELDRIDGE.....	"
WM. F. WHITTIER.....	"
P. B. CORNWALL.....	"
HENRY L. DODGE.....	"
F. A. HIHN.....	Santa Cruz
GEO. C. PERKINS.....	Oakland
JOHN P. JACKSON.....	San Francisco
ALEXANDER BOYD.....	"
LEVI STRAUSS.....	"
JOHN D. THOMPSON.....	"
THOMAS MAGEE.....	"
L. H. SWEENEY.....	"
W. B. BOURNE.....	"
WM. H. PIERSON.....	"
JOHN R. SPRING.....	"

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

CHARLES SONNTAG,	GILBERT PALACHE,	GEO. A. NEWHALL,
A. ROMAN,	B. P. FLINT,	CLINTON E. WORDEN,
C. M. VOLKMAN,	JNO. F. MERRILL,	LOUIS F. MONTEAGLE,
FRANCIS H. PITMAN,	WM. TAPPENBECK.	

### SECRETARY:

W. R. PARNELL.

### TREASURER:

GEO. A. NEWHALL.

Counsel	-	-	-	-	CHAS. L. PATTON.
Attorney	-	-	-	-	PHILIP C. DIBERT.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

*Know all men by these present:* That we, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of incorporating under the laws of the State of California, a corporation for the prevention of cruelty to children.

*First*—The name of said corporation is “The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.”

*Second*—The purposes and objects for which this corporation is formed are—

I. To avail ourselves of the provisions and benefits of an Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled “An Act for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, approved April 3d, 1876.

II. To provide ways and means to secure the enforcement of said Act and other laws of this State on the subject of cruelty to children.

III. To labor in the education of a public sentiment of humanity and gentleness towards children.

*Third*—The place where the principal office or place of business of said corporation is to be situate is the City and County of San Francisco; but the business of said corporation is to be conducted in said county and all the other counties of this State.

*Fourth*—The number of the Trustees of said corporation shall be *eleven*; and the names of those who shall be Trustees and manage its affairs during the first year of its existence and until their successors are elected, are as follows, viz.: Charles Clayton, Horatio Stebbins, James M. McDonald, Joseph W. Winans, William Sherman, Jacob Z. Davis, Charles Sonntag, Gilbert Palache, Eugene Casserly, William Norris, and Ira P. Rankin.

*Fifth*—That said corporation has no capital stock.

*In Witness Whereof*, we have hereunto set our hands,

this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Jos. W. Winans,	H. H. Haight,	S. M. Wilson.
A. J. Bryant,	H. A. Cobb,	Wm. T. Coleman,
Chas. Clayton,	Louis McLane,	David D. Colton,
J. A. Donohoe,	J. B. Haggin,	Jos. G. Eastland,
Milton S. Latham,	Wm. Norris,	Eugene Casserly,
F. F. Low,	Alvinza Haywaad,	John Currey,
H. M. Newhall,	W. H. L. Barnes,	C. I. Hutchinson,
John B. Felton.	J. M. McDonald,	Oliver Eldridge,
Delos Lake,	Ira P. Rankin,	W. H. Platt.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
 City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

On the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, before me, Holland Smith, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, residing therein, personally appeared Joseph W. Winans, A. J. Bryant, Charles Clayton, J. A. Donohoe, Milton S. Latham, F. F. Low, H. M. Newhall, John B. Felton, Delos Lake, H. H. Haight, H. A. Cobb, Louis McLane, J. B. Haggin, William Norris, Ira P. Rankin, Alvinza Hayward, W. H. L. Barnes, James M. McDonald, S. M. Wilson, William T. Coleman, David D. Colton, Joseph G. Eastland, Eugene Casserly, C. I. Hutchinson, Oliver Eldridge, John Currey, W. H. Platt, known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the City and County of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL]

HOLLAND SMITH.

Notary Public.



## PRESIDENT SONNTAG'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW MEMBERS: This is the twenty-third year of the existence of this society. Very few of its incorporators are now alive, and many of the first Board of Directors have also passed away. It is gratifying to know that as those who were the first to guide the affairs of our organization pass away, others equally as energetic and interested have come forward to fill their places.

Is there any work more praise worthy or beneficent than that done in the interest of the helpless children who, through the brutality or shiftlessness of their parents, are thrown into a state of misery and suffering? How often are appeals made to us to protect the little human creatures who would starve or die of disease, were it not for the relief given to them by the officers of our society. Our work seems to me grand and noble; and could those who have plenty only know of the protection and care we give to the little children who need and seek our aid, contributions to our cause would be larger and more frequent. We, who are so much interested in the work, are deeply grateful, though, to those who are assisting us by membership or contributions. Had we, however, more money we could extend our work and relieve many more children than we are now able to do.

There are many kind and generous men and women in this City and State, rich in this world's goods, whom I know would be glad to give us substantial assistance, if they would only devote the time to investigate the society's work, its accomplishments and its good results. They do not stop to think of the crying needs of little children, often crippled or sick, who require shelter, sustenance; or protection from a drunken or cruel mother or father. Californians are known for their charity. The reputation is well deserved. But the question is: do all of those who can afford to contribute do enough for the helpless ones? I think not. My observation is that the plain and poorer class of people do much more for charity, in proportion to their means, than those who are numbered among the wealthy. There seems to be a stronger sympathy in those who have felt the pangs of hunger or want, and have risen from such a condition, for the suffering, than the rich man or woman who has, perhaps, never known what want is. I am sorry to say, and I hope the cases are few, that some people without children, principally women, who are rich, and live in splendor, think more of a lap dog or cat than they do of a child. How often do we see women riding in their car-

riages, with coachmen and footmen, with a little poodle or terrier by their side. Does it not seem that they prefer the company of the animal to that of some little, rosy cheeked flaxen haired child? Ask these women for assistance for some home for abandoned or suffering children, and a refusal will probably be the result. If those who have plenty would only stop and consider the immense amount of good they could do by giving some of their wealth to the deserving and unfortunate ones, how much happier would they be. Is it not so, that the more good a man does in this world, the correspondingly happier he is? We all seek happiness.

I have noticed that many of our wealthy citizens when making their wills, and though with the disposition of doing the most good, and remembering their unfortunate fellow-creatures, do not give sufficient thought to the needs of some of the societies and institutions which are laboring for the poor and suffering, but content themselves by making bequests alone to the orphan asylums. Those are very worthy institutions, but they do not cover, by any means, the whole field of charity. There are many organizations in California, and principally in San Francisco, managed by kind-hearted men and women who are deserving of as much recognition as the orphan asylums.

The State of California is liberal in its appropriations for those institutions, and while I do not wish to discourage the giving by will or otherwise to these asylums, yet I think that many of the other charitable and humane institutions should also be remembered. The State of California spends annually for its orphans, abandoned children, etc., large sums of money, and it is a fact that the children in the orphan asylums are provided for, financially, better in this State than in many other states. For the year ending June 30th, 1898, the State of California paid for the support of the orphan asylums and the home for foundlings and abandoned children \$204,701.91. The total sum paid by the State for the whole year will probably reach \$400,000.00. Many of the orphan asylums are rich through real estate holdings, legacies, etc.

It would make our hearts glad if some of our citizens would oftener remember our society, by contributions or membership, and encourage us in the good work we are doing.

You will find the Secretary's report interesting, and if you reflect upon the large amount of good the few officers that we have at our command accomplish, you would readily appreciate how much more could be done by a larger corps of offi-

cers if we had only the means to employ them. There are hundreds of children in San Francisco, roaming the streets, who are half starved and half clothed, who are growing up in ignorance and viciousness, and many will become a burden upon and a disturbing element in the community. We look after them and ameliorate their condition as far as it lies in our power. The officers of our society have been vigilant, energetic and conscientious in the performance of their duties.

We have always received the active and kind co-operation of Chief of Police Lees, and of Captains Wittman and Spillane. I regret that I cannot say a good word for the way that justice, as far as our society is concerned, has heretofore been administered at times in some of the Police Courts. I make no reference to the present Police Courts, for since the first of January some changes have taken place. I hope there will be a stronger disposition on the part of our new Judges to do their duty in cases relating to children, than was shown by some of their predecessors. Why, even former Police Judges have apologized to me for their failure to convict persons for cruelty to children, where our society was prosecuting, and giving as a reason that the time for their re-election was near at hand, and they could not afford to make enemies.

I hope that it may be my pleasure at the next annual meeting to express satisfaction with the way the law has been administered, relative to cases in which we are interested, in the Police Courts under this new administration: and that the day will come when Police Judges will be appointed to office by some responsible and respectable authority, and will not have to depend for their offices upon the votes of the drunkard, the sneak thief, the vagrant, the dive keepers and the lowest classes of humanity, who are always so active and energetic at the polls, and who frequently decide an election.

I congratulate you all upon the condition of the society; the great work it is accomplishing; the many children it is rescuing from both physical and mental suffering, and the influence it is exercising over those inclined to the way of wrong. If we only had more money, how much more we could do.

## REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

In presenting this, the twenty-third annual report of our society, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification at the grand work done during the past year, as well as our cordial thanks to the noble band of contributors faithful to us in our efforts to accomplish it, and but for whom, in the absence of State aid, this work of our society would have been seriously impeded.

But this humane work is measured by the means at our command, and while we have the prompt assistance of our courteous Chief of Police, Captain I. W. Lees, and his efficient aids in the outside work, we need an enlarged office staff to carry out the details in a more satisfactory manner and which our resources will not admit of.

The pressing need of such a society, with our steadily growing population, was never so strongly presented as now; the charitably disposed among us will kindly remember this and the wealthy must not lose sight of the efforts we are making to elevate the moral sense of the community, contributing thereby to the better security of society.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the charitable institutions that have received from us the rescued children, as well as for the uniform courtesy extended on every occasion to the officers of our society.

We call attention to the detailed report of the Secretary. Its figures are startling, and yet the story of depravity, misery and crime is but half told! Who will not from his abundance substantially aid us under circumstances so distressing? Who can resist the child's appeal in its helplessness and despair?

The directors crave no reward save in the consciousness of having done their duty, but ask their fellow citizens for substantial aid to continue in the fight for the prevention of cruelty to suffering children.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

DURING THE YEAR 1898 THERE WERE

Complaints received.....	1,011
"    investigated .....	972
No. of children involved.....	2,071
"    prosecutions .....	147
"    convictions.....	93
"    dismissals.....	54
"    cases pending trial.....	
"    children relieved.....	1,429
"    "    placed in institutions.....	322
"    "    "    families.....	197
"    "    returned to parents or guardians.....	175
"    people to whom advice or information was given not included in above.....	348
"    persons and families visited in making investigations....	1,352
"    "    warned .....	270
"    visits to the Superior Court.....	141
"    "    Police Court .....	178
"    "    City Prison.....	105
"    citations served.....	35
"    subpœna " .....	25
"    petitions for appointment of guardian filed.....	23
"    wards of the Society heard from.....	128
"    "    "    visited .....	116
"    "    "    called at office .....	57
"    cases referred to Associated Charities .....	35
"    "    "    "    other charitable institutions.....	32

### CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS.

St. Joseph's Youths' Directory .....	22
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society .....	7
San Francisco Foundling Home .....	7
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum .....	7
St. Joseph's Infant Asylum.....	29
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	29
Sheltering Home (Oakland).....	1
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.....	19
"    "    "    "    "    (Oakland).....	7
Home for Feeble Minded Children .....	5
Armitage Orphanage.....	20
Fred Finch Orphanage.....	12
St. Vincent's Orphanage.....	5
Children's Hospital.....	13
Industrial School (Mag. Asylum) .....	26
Girls' Training Home.....	28
Girls' Directory.....	12
Maria Kip Orphanage.....	20
Boys' Training Home.....	8
Florence Crittenton Home .....	2
County Hospital .....	4
Little Sisters Infant Shelter .....	28
Home for the Friendless (Oakland) .....	7

Preston School of Industry .....	3
Whittier Reform School.....	6
Chabot Home (Oakland).....	8
Other Institutions. ....	20
Letters received during the year.....	569
Letters written.....	670

## SECRETARY'S CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1898.....	\$ 22 50	
Receipts from annual dues.....	958 50	
“ “ Life membership .....	100 00	
“ “ Donations, base ball fund.....	500 00	
“ “ “ other sources.....	15 00	
“ Bequest, deLadeaga Estate.....	1,266 12	
“ “ M. Hecht Estate.....	200 00	
“ Police Court fines.....	196 00	
	<u>\$3,258 12</u>	<u>\$3,258 12</u>
Transferred to Treasurer.....	\$3,011 03	
Commission on collections.....	173 35	
Inheritance tax, deLadeaga bequest.....	73 74	
	<u>3,258 12</u>	<u>3,258 12</u>

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1898 .....	\$ 143 07	
Received from Secretary.....	3,011 03	
	<u>3,154 10</u>	<u>\$3,154 10</u>
Drafts drawn on Treasurer, No's. 89 to 178, both inclusive .....		\$2,685 33
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1898.....		468 77
		<u>\$3,154 10</u>

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Office rent, main office .....	\$ 360 00	
“ “ Oakland office.....	50 00	
Salaries.....	1,800 00	
Telephone service, main office.....	97 95	
“ “ Oakland office.....	12 50	
Repair furniture.....	6 00	
Advertising annual meeting.....	7 50	
Fuel .....	12 25	
Incidental expenses.....	140 90	
Printing and stationery... ..	118 23	
Attorney's fees.....	80 00	
	<u>\$2,685 33</u>	<u>\$2,685 33</u>

## BANK ACCOUNT.

Cash in bank.....	\$2,276 77
“ “ hands of Treasurer.....	468 77
Total.....	<u>\$2,745 54</u>

## DETAIL OF SOME OF THE CASES.

- A. 787.** Three little girls, ages ranging from about 3 to 9 or 10, were found in a hovel in charge of a woman whose alleged occupation was "Baby farming," or taking waifs or illegitimate children for pecuniary consideration. The parentage of the children could not be ascertained. After a long contested fight in the courts the guardianship of the children was awarded to the society. An interval was allowed to elapse, when the foster mother, so called, again tried to get control of the children, presumably on account of the revenue they brought her, and by some trickery of one of the many attorneys employed, got letters of guardianship granted to another person, who was her friend, but as soon as the court was made aware of the conditions the judgment was set aside. Later on another attempt was made in the same direction. Other attorneys appeared for her, indicating a lavish outlay of money, but the presiding judge evidently took in the situation, and declined to transfer the guardianship from the society, and prohibited the woman from seeing the children or having any intercourse with them whatever.
- B. 881.** Two young girls were rescued from the house of a dissolute and dissipated mother, who was living in adultery with a negro. The children were driven from their home, and cast out upon the street. One of them, in a fit of desperation, tried to commit suicide. They were taken in charge by the society, and good homes found for them in the country, where they are doing well.
- C. 384.** A family, of father, mother and four children, were found in South San Francisco, in a wretched condition, the father was of unsound mind; the mother was worthless and filthy; the shanty that they occupied was like a hog pen, and they were utterly destitute of food. The mother compelled the children to beg for food; they were dirty and sadly neglected. They were taken away



from the hovel and placed in an institution where they are well cared for and attend school. The mother was prosecuted for cruelty.

- C. 392. A young English girl of 9 years was taken from her home in Liverpool by pretended friends of the parents, under promise of a good home, unusual educational advantages, and treated as a member of the family. She was brought to California, and for three years she was made to work as a farm hand in a vineyard, and to perform the house work of five adults, except cooking. She did not receive an hour's schooling during that period. The parents hearing of her condition tried to have the child returned to them, but her inhuman taskmasters paid no heed to their appeals; finally they appealed to their member of parliament and he in turn to Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, who referred the case to the British Consul General at San Francisco. The latter worked for eight or nine months in efforts to recover the child, without success, and finally appealed to the society, and in less than a week she was in San Francisco in charge of the society; under whose jurisdiction she was suitably clothed and booked for her English home. During her trip to New York she was looked after by kindred societies, they having been communicated with prior to her departure. A suitable acknowledgment was tendered the society by the British Government for its action in the premises.
- C. 393. A boy of 11 years was reported as not attending school, and being addicted to cigarette smoking. An officer of the society brought the boy to the office; his pockets were full of cigarette stumps picked up in the gutter and streets. He had been smoking for about three years; his teacher said he could not commit anything to memory, nor could he recollect anything. His father said that solid food of any kind could not be retained by the boy. The child, as he sat on a chair, would go off into a drowsy stupor, his features had a per-

fect blank, idiotic look--a pitiful sight. He was placed in an institution, and fully recovered his normal physical and mental condition, and is doing well.

C. 455. A shocking case of brutality was reported to the society where the father of seven children, ranging in ages from 14 years to two months, were repeatedly and brutally beaten by him with a heavy strap resembling a piece of a buggy trace; he would pick up the baby and throw it violently on the bed because it cried. He would take the children out, on the slightest, or no provocation, and beat them with the strap, and always had a bull-dog revolver in his pocket ready for use should any one interfere with him while so engaged. His wife, a frail delicate little woman, also came in for a share of his kicks and blows. He was arrested by the officers of the society and the police department. When arraigned in the Police Court his conduct was such that the judge ordered him before the examiners for insanity. The case was tried in the Superior Court, but the presiding judge did not consider the evidence sufficient to commit him to an insane asylum. He was again brought into the Police Court, and was convicted, and sentenced to six months in the county jail. After the expiration of his sentence he again attacked his wife and children. The wife fled to the house of friends in Alameda, and the children were rescued from the fiend and placed in good homes. He was again brought before the examiners for insanity, and he exhibited such evident indications of a religious maniac that he was committed to the insane asylum by the Superior Court Judge, Dept. 4.

C. 588. A family, of husband, wife and four children, was reported through our Alameda County Agency. The family had arrived in California from Australia about a year previous. The husband and father was dissipated, and was suspected of having mysteriously made way with his wife, but sufficient proof could not be obtained to convict. He was cruel and brutal to the children, for

which he was prosecuted, convicted and punished. Letters of guardianship were granted to the society over the children. The three girls are now in good homes, and the boy, a lad of 12, is in the Boys and Girls Aid Society.

- C. 939. A little girl of 14 years had been in an institution in the city for eight years. Her education and moral training was all that could be desired. Her mother kept a dive in the tenderloin district, and concluded that the little girl should be taken from her healthful and delightful surroundings and made useful? to her in her nefarious business, and demanded possession of the child. The ladies in charge of the institution requested the aid of the society in preventing the child's return to the haunts of vice and dissipation. Application for letters of guardianship were filed on behalf of one of the ladies. The mother also had application for letters filed in the name of a woman whom she had known but a few weeks (her own testimony in court.) After a long contest in the Superior Court, Dept. 9, a thorough investigation of the case by the judge, and the wishes of the child, letters of guardianship were granted to the lady representing the institution, and a severe rebuke administered to the mother and her associate by the court.
- C. 943. James P. was arrested for committing rape on a young girl. At the hearing of the case in the Police Court he was held to answer in the Superior Court in the sum of \$2,000 bail. In the Superior Court he pleaded guilty, and was sent to States Prison for 15 years.
- C. 965. A gentleman reported a case where a 17 year old girl was cruelly beaten with a heavy strap by her father, a man of violent and ungovernable temper. His daughter did not want to appear against him, and in order to avoid further exhibitions of temper he requested the society to take charge of his daughter. An excellent home in the country was found for her, and the lady she is with is giving her a good education and training.

- C. 975.** A little girl, 11 years of age, complained that a certain man was in the habit of enticing herself and other girls of her age into his room and criminally assaulting them. A complaint was entered and a warrant issued for his arrest. An officer of the society went to his place of business to serve the warrant; the man submitted quietly to arrest, and went to a closet to change his coat. A moment later the officer heard a shot, and rushing to the closet he found that the man had shot himself dead. All the children involved were taken charge of by the society and placed in an institution; they were unfortunate waifs who were allowed to wander in the streets by their worthless parents.
- D. 118.** In a dingy, filthy hovel, known as Tanners' Alley, an officer of the society found a family, consisting of a father, mother and eight children, huddled together in a couple of filthy rooms in the attic of a building, lying asleep, some on the bare boards of the floor, and others on a mattress; spared them by their drunken parents because of its uselessness as an article for sale. When the mother became aware of the presence of the officer she became frantic with rage, and cursed and abused him for interfering with her rights, and called it "the persecution of the American Government;" maintaining that the children were provided with a sufficient supply of clothing and food. The children were almost naked and half starved. The only means of support the family had was what was brought home from the sweat shops where three of the girls and one young boy worked. The children were taken in charge temporarily by the society, and subsequently were placed in a comfortable home.
- D. 208.** A request was received from the Colorado Humane Society, Pueblo, Col., to locate and get possession of a 10 year old boy, George L., who was taken from his home by the father, brought by him to California, and then abandoned. Three weeks later the boy was found,



and, after considerable correspondence, the boy was provided with suitable clothing, a good lunch basket, a little money for incidental expenses, and sent to his anxious mother in Colorado, where he arrived safely—the mother acknowledging his arrival and her gratitude.

- D. 311.** Mrs. L. W. brought a little 4 year old boy to the office of the society, and stated that a woman called at her house to negotiate for the board and lodging of the child, and that during a momentary absence of Mrs. L. W. the stranger slipped out, leaving the child on her hands; the woman claimed to be the child's mother. She never was heard of afterwards. Mrs. L. W. would not keep the child, being too poor. Upon investigation, the case as represented was found to be true. The little fellow had a slight eruption and was taken to the City and County Hospital, where special arrangements were made for his accommodation by the attending physician; and where he still remains, a pet of the institution.
- D. 318.** The Christmas bells were ringing out "The glad tidings of great joy" when the officers of the society were brought face to face with a case of destitution, poverty and sorrow, almost within a block of the bright show windows of Market Street. Up to a few days previous, a family of father, mother and three little children, their ages being 4 years, 3 years and a baby of 5 months, lived happily, if such a thing were possible, in a one-room hovel. The father was seized with a delirium caused by a neglected attack of pneumonia. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, and later was conveyed to the County Hospital. After a day's unequal struggle for life he succumbed to the disease, and was buried by the city. Immediate assistance and relief were rendered by the officers of the society to the sorrowing, destitute widow and children, and although the dark shadow of death still hovers over the little family, the bright side of humanity rescued them from the misery of hunger and destitution. The children are in comfortable homes.

## BY-LAWS.

## ARTICLE I.

## MEMBERS.

This Society shall consist of Regular and Honorary Members. Regular Members are those persons who annually contribute to its pecuniary support. Honorary Members shall be chosen from those who have aided the advancement of the objects of the society, and from among the most eminent persons associated with societies entrusted with the care and education of children, and from distinguished individuals at home and abroad.

## ARTICLE II.

## HOW ELECTED.

Members shall be elected as follows: All nominations of candidates shall be openly made in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, by a member thereof, and, together with the name of the member making them, entered on the minutes. The persons thus nominated, when elected by the Board of Directors by a majority vote of the members thereof present and voting, shall, on payment of the annual dues if elected Regular Members, and without such payment, if elected Honorary Members, become members of this society accordingly.

## ARTICLE III.

## DUES.

The annual dues for the fiscal year shall be, for a Regular Member, five dollars. Payment thereof shall commence immediately upon election. Any member not in arrears may commute for life all dues for membership by the payment at one time of one hundred dollars. Any person, upon election and payment of one hundred dollars, shall become a Regular Member for life, without further payment of dues

But any sum so paid by any member shall be deemed forfeited to the society upon resignation or expulsion therefrom.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

Any member of the society may be expelled therefrom by a vote of a majority of its Board of Directors present and voting at a meeting of the latter. Such Board of Directors may also erase [from the list of members of the society the name of any Regular Member of the society neglecting for two successive years to pay the annual dues, or at any time wholly refusing to pay them,

#### ARTICLE V.

##### OFFICERS.

The corporate powers of this society shall be vested in a Board of eleven Directors, and the general officers shall consist of a President, twenty Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Counsel, all of whom shall be chosen from among the members of the Society.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The annual meetings of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in January in each and every year.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### ANNUAL ELECTION.

At such meeting the annual election of Vice-Presidents and Directors shall take place, Every Regular Member of the society, who is not in arrears for dues, shall be entitled to vote thereat. All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors, at a meeting held by them immediately after the general election.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### ANNUAL REPORTS.

At such annual meeting the Board of Directors shall present a general report of its doings and of those of the soci-



ety during the past year, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall also present their annual reports.

## ARTICLE IX.

### SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings of the society may be called by the President, and shall be so called upon the written request of five Regular Members, by giving notice of the same by advertisement in some newspaper in the City and County of San Francisco.

## ARTICLE X.

### FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the society shall, for all purposes, commence on the first day of January in each year.

## ARTICLE XI.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all meetings of the society for the transaction of ordinary business, the order of proceedings shall be as follows, unless otherwise specially ordered:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Reports and Communications from Officers.
3. Reports from Board of Trustees.
4. Reports from Committees.
5. Nominations—Elections.
6. Special Orders.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

## ARTICLE XII.

### RULES AT MEETINGS.

The ordinary parliamentary rules shall be observed at all meetings of the society and of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the society. He shall sign as President all contracts and all other instru-

ments in writing which have been first approved by the Board of Directors. He shall draw all warrants upon the treasury, after the same have been authorized by the Board of Directors. He shall call the Directors together whenever he deems it necessary, and he shall have, subject to the advice and control of the Directors, the general superintendence of the affairs of the society.

## ARTICLE X1V.

### SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the society, and shall keep in proper books at the society's office, true copies of all letters written by him in behalf of the society. He shall also preserve on proper files at such office all letters received by him on the same account. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, also, to give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the society, and to attend the same. He shall keep fair and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the society, and of the Board of Directors, and record the same, when approved in the society's journal. He shall give immediate notice to the several officers and committees of the society of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the society affecting them or pertaining to their respective duties. He shall prepare a list of the members of the society entitled to vote, to be handed to the Tellers, before the opening of the polls at each annual election. He shall officially sign and affix the corporate seal of the society to all diplomas and other instruments or documents authorized by the society or Board of Directors. He shall have charge of the corporate seal, by-laws, records, and general archives of the society. except so far as they may be expressly placed under the charge of others. He shall certify all acts and proceedings of the society, and shall notify the Board of Directors of the death, resignation, or removal of any officer or member of the society. He shall counter-sign all warrants upon the treasury. He shall receive all moneys or dues, keep an account thereof, and immediately pay the same over to the Treasurer, and take his receipt

therefor. He shall have charge of the rooms of the society, and shall perform such other duties as may, from time to time, be devolved upon him by the society or Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XV.

### TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of and safely keep all contracts, securities, and muniments of title belonging to the society. He shall receive and keep the funds of the society, and disburse and invest the same under the direction of the Board of Directors. He shall, previous to the annual meeting of the society, prepare and submit to the Board of Directors, for audit, a detailed account of his receipts, disbursements, and transactions for account of the society during the past year, which annual account, duly audited, he shall submit with his general report to the society at its annual meeting. He shall produce to the Board of Directors, or any committee appointed for that purpose, all original vouchers, papers, books of account and other evidence of receipt and disbursement, whenever he may be so required.

## ARTICLE XVI.

### COUNSEL.

The Counsel shall be the legal adviser of the society, and shall have the general charge and conduct of all suits and proceedings instituted by or against it. He may, with the consent of the Board of Directors, from time to time, associate with himself and retain such other counsel or attorneys as the Board may deem advisable for the interests of the society.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS — FINANCIAL POWERS.

The Board of Directors shall have the management, investment, control, and disposition of the affairs, property, and funds of the society. It shall designate an incorporated bank, in the City and County of San Francisco, where the funds of the society shall, from time to time, as they accrue,

be deposited by the Treasurer. It shall consider, pass upon and determine all questions of salary and compensation, and all bills and claims against the society. It may, in its discretion, remit the annual dues of any member.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS — POWER TO APPOINT CLERKS AND SERVANTS.

The Board of Directors may appoint, or direct the appointment of, the necessary clerks and servants of the society, other than those elsewhere provided for in these By-Laws, in such manner, and with powers, duties, privileges, and compensation, as it may from time to time determine, and may at pleasure revoke such appointments. It shall make and establish all rules, orders and regulations for the government of such clerks and servants.

## ARTICLE XIX.

### BOARD MEETINGS.

The Board of Directors shall hold meetings for the transaction of business at least once in each month, at a time and place designated by the President through a notice sent to each member by the Secretary.

## ARTICLE XX.

### COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and members of the Board of Directors shall receive no compensation for their services. The Secretary and Counsel shall receive such compensation for their services as the Board of Directors shall determine.

## ARTICLE XXI.

### BONDS OF OFFICERS.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as may be prescribed, with such sureties thereto as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Bourn, Wm. B.  
 Boyd, Alexander  
 Bradley, Mrs. George L.  
 \*Crocker, Chas.  
 DeLaveaga, M. A.  
 \*DeLaveaga, J. V.  
 \*Davis, J. Z.  
 \*Dewey, Squire P.  
 \*Flood, J. C.  
 Greenbaum, Sigmand  
 Haggin, J. B.  
 \*Harmon, A. K. P.  
 Holbrook, Chas.  
 Horstmann, H.  
 Lent, Wm. H.  
 Magee, Thomas  
 Merrill, John F.  
 Mills, D. O.

McCreery, Andrew B.  
 McDonald, R. H.  
 McLane, Louis  
 Marshall, Mrs. D. P.  
 Newhall, George A.  
 Newhall, Henry G.  
 \*Newhall, H. M.  
 Newhall, Mrs. H. M.  
 Palache, Gilbert  
 Pope, George A.  
 Prescott, Geo. W.  
 Rosenstock, S. W.  
 Strauss, Levi  
 \*Sharon, Wm.  
 Tevis, Lloyd  
 Thompson, John D.  
 \*Willis, Wm.

## HONORARY MEMBER.

\*Johnson, Mrs. Kate.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Adams, L. S.  
 \*Adams, John M.  
 \*Anderson, Peter N.  
 Andros, Milton,  
 \*Ashburner, Wm.  
 Arnstein, Ludwig  
 \*Avy, Eugene  
 Alvord, William  
 Ackerman, Chas. L.  
 Allen, Edward T.  
 Ashton, Chas.  
 Allen, Henry F.  
 Beaver, George W.  
 Brown, Thomas  
 Britton, Joseph  
 Butler & Haldan  
 \*Bacon, H. D.  
 Brandenstein, Joseph  
 Brandenstein, Mrs. M. J.

\*Baker, L. L.  
 \*Ball, Gardiner  
 Brandenstein, Mrs. J.  
 \*Barroilhet, Henry  
 Beamish, P.  
 \*Bartlett, Washington  
 Birmingham, J.  
 \*Bell, Thomas  
 Bowen, E. J.  
 \*Bolton, Jas. R.  
 Beyfuss, Carl  
 Buckbee, Spencer  
 \*Brooks, B. S.  
 \*Bryant, A. J.  
 Breyfogle, Dr. E. S.  
 Burns, Daniel M.  
 \*Bugbee, S. C.  
 Benedict, Courtland S.  
 Barrett, Mrs. Eliza J.



- Britt, E. W.  
 Brown, Mrs. M. A.  
 Bachman, Mrs. S.  
 \*Bradley, G. L.  
 \*Belcher, W. C.  
   Currey, John  
   Cole, N. P.  
   Chase, Jas. B.  
 \*Cassin, P. J.  
 \*Clayton, Chas.  
 \*Cohen, A. A.  
   Cubery, W. M.  
   Callahan, Dr. D. T.  
   Cornwall, P. B.  
 \*Colton, David D.  
 \*Coughlan, J. M.  
 \*Crawford, Andrew  
 \*Crim, Samuel  
 \*Crim, Mrs. Maria L.  
 \*Cummings, Capt. Geo.  
   Castle, Matilda L.  
   Davis, Horace  
 \*Donahue, J. Mervyn  
   Dennigan, Thomas  
   Douty, F. S.  
   Dodge, Henry L.  
   Davis, George A.  
   Dutarte, Louis  
   Donnelly, E. T.  
   Dunne, James F.  
   Davidson, D. B.  
   Deitz, Mrs. Mary  
 \*Davis, Isaac E.  
 \*Dobinson, Jas. H.  
   Dimond, Edwin R.  
 \*Dimond, W. H. Genl.  
   Devlin, Frank J.  
   Deane, Mrs. Wm. A.  
   Drexler, Mrs. L. P.  
 \*Eastman, Frank  
 \*Eastland, Joseph G.  
   Eldridge, Oliver  
 \*Engelberg, Emil A.  
 \*Felton, John B.  
 \*Frazer, Joseph  
   Fritch, George  
   Flint, B. P.  
   Folkers, J. H. A.  
   Field, Mrs. H. K.  
   Forbes, Cleveland  
   Foster, A. W.  
   Frederick, Robert A.  
   Fayneonville, Bernard  
   Fontana, M. J.  
 \*Fuller, Wm. P.  
 \*Garrett, W. T.
- \*Garrone, Chas. A.  
 \*Gates, Horatio  
 \*Gottig, L.  
   Gutte, I.  
   Gibbs, C. V. S.  
   Goodman, T. H.  
   Gallin, Walter W.  
   Goodall, Edwin  
   Guggenheim, Leon  
   Gerstle, Louis  
   Grannis, Col. Geo. W.  
 \*Gibbs, G. W.  
   Garrell, Mrs. Ida H.  
 \*Greenwood, M.  
   Grant, J. D.  
   Giles, W. C.  
   Hall, Winslow G.  
   Hayward, Alvinza  
   Hotaling, A. P.  
   Halsey, Abraham  
   Hayes, Daniel E.  
 \*Harding, Samuel C.  
 \*Harker, Asa  
   Hallidie, A. S.  
   Hopkins, E. W.  
   Hopkins, Timothy  
 \*Hayes, Wm.  
   Henairie, D. V. B.  
   Houghton, James F.  
   Hayne, Mrs. Robert Y.  
 \*Heydenfeldt, S.  
 \*Hochkoffler, R.  
 \*Hoge, J. P.  
 \*Hoge, G. G.  
   Hecht, Mrs. M. H.  
   Hooper, Maj. Wm. B.  
   Herrin, W. F.  
 \*Hopkins, Moses  
   Hihn, F. A.  
   Hood, Mrs. W.  
   Harrison, A. D.  
   Herzstein, Dr. M.  
   Heynemann, Mrs. M. H.  
   Haslett, Mrs. S.  
   Hawley, Mrs. G. W.  
 \*Hunter, Nathaniel  
 \*Hutchinson, C. I.  
 \*Hyman, Moses  
   Hockstadter, Robert B.  
   Harmon, Mrs. A. K. P.  
   Heller, S. W.  
   Hecht, Mrs. A. E.  
 \*Jarboe, John R.  
 \*Johnson, J. C.  
   Jones, M. P.  
   Jackson, John P.

- Josselyn, Geo. M.  
 Jackson, C. W.  
 \*Keating, M. J.  
 \*Kimball, Henry  
 \*Kittle, N. G.  
 Kempff, Capt. Louis  
 Kittle, Mrs. Harriett, D. W.  
 Kline, Geo. W.  
 Kitching, John C.  
 \*Kohler, Charles  
 \*Koshland, M. S.  
 Lowenberg, Mrs. I.  
 Levi, Jacob  
 Lachman, Henry  
 Lowentball, Mrs. Phoebe  
 Levy, Eugene W.  
 \*Lake, Delos  
 \*Low, F. F.  
 \*Lux, Mrs. Chas.  
 Martin, Mrs. Eleanor  
 Mayre, George T. Jr.  
 Metcalf, George  
 Miller, H. M. A.  
 Macdonald, Wm. Col.  
 Masten, N. K.  
 \*Martin, Henry  
 \*Martin, Henry McLean  
 \*Marshall, D. P.  
 \*Mangels, J. H.  
 \*McMurtry, W. S.  
 Moffitt, James  
 May, Mrs. Edward  
 Montgomery, Mrs. Carrie J.  
 Monteagle, Louis F.  
 Marshall, Mrs. D. P.  
 Meyerstein, Mrs. L.  
 Mish, Oswell S.  
 \*Newhall, H. M.  
 Nightingale, John  
 Newhall, E. W.  
 Newhall, W. Mayo  
 Newhall, Walter S.  
 Nolan, J. F.  
 Neustadter, Mrs. D.  
 Neal, Mrs. C. S.  
 Orr, Mrs. John K.  
 \*Ohm, Edward F.  
 \*Olney, Charles C.  
 \*O'Sullivan, C. D.  
 Parnell, W. R.  
 Patterson, James  
 Palache, James  
 Palache, Mrs. G.  
 Palache, Thomas H.  
 Perkins, Hon. Geo. C.  
 Perkius, Samuel  
 Payne, Theodore  
 Platt, Henry G.  
 Pope, Mrs. Thomas E.  
 Pacific Tel. & Telegraph. Co.  
 Phelan, Hon. James D.  
 Percy, Mrs. G. W.  
 Palmer, Rev. S. S.  
 \*Pace, Charles  
 Parcels, C. B.  
 \*Peck, John M.  
 Pierson, W. M.  
 Pitman, Francis H.  
 Roos, Adolph  
 Roos, Mrs. A.  
 Roos, Achille  
 Reynolds, Mrs. G. B.  
 Roman, A.  
 Reddy, Patrick  
 \*Robinson, L. L.  
 \*Rosenbaum, Joseph  
 \*Rouleau, F. A.  
 \*Roy, Robert  
 Sonntag, Charles  
 Sloss, Louis  
 Sloss, Louis, Jr.  
 Sloss, Leon  
 \*Selby, Prentiss  
 Sachs, Lippman  
 Sneath, R. G.  
 Sroufe, John  
 Spiers, James  
 Smith, Sydney V.  
 Spreckels, A. B.  
 Spreckels, Claus  
 Sweeney, Lorenzo H.  
 Shirley, John  
 Simon, Herman, L.  
 Schweitzer, Maurice  
 Spring, John R.  
 Shoobert John E.  
 Sutter, Col. Dan'l  
 Stone, Col. George  
 Siebe, John D.  
 Smith, S. Prentiss  
 \*Sachs, Louis  
 \*Sanderson, Geo. H.  
 \*Sather, Peder  
 \*Stow, W. W.  
 Stein, M.  
 Shieffelin, Mrs. N. E.  
 \*Smith, Henry  
 \*Shafter, James McM.  
 \*Sharon, Wm  
 Serda, Rev. Lawrence  
 Starks, Eric A.  
 \*Spaulding, George

Staacke, George  
 Sherwood, Mrs. R.  
 Stetson, J. B.  
 Smith, Capt. J. J.  
 \*Stanley, Samuel L.  
 \*Steiger, Charles R.  
 Spruance, John  
 \*Tubbs, A. L.  
 Taylor, Edward R.  
 Taylor, John  
 Taylor, Mrs. W. H.  
 Tams, Sampson  
 \*Thanhauser, S. M.  
 \*Thompson, Thornton  
 \*Tichenor, H. B.  
 Toy, Geo. D.  
 Tappenbeck, William  
 Tisdale, Mrs. Dr. Chas.  
 \*Tobin, Richard  
 \*Traylor, W. W.  
 Volkman, C. M.  
 Volkman, Geo. F.  
 Valentine, Mrs. J. J.  
 Van Sicklen, Mrs. F. W.  
 \*Waterhouse, Columbus  
 \*Deceased.

Whittier, W. F.  
 \*Washburn, H.  
 Weill, Raphael  
 Woods, Mrs. F. H.  
 \*Watson, Charles S.  
 \*Wellman, B.  
 Whittell, George  
 Wheaton, M. A.  
 White, Robert  
 Wangenheim, Sol.  
 Wilcutt, J. L.  
 \*Williams, H. B.  
 \*Willis, Wm.  
 \*Wilmerding, J. C.  
 \*Wilson, S. M.  
 \*Winans, Joseph W.  
 Wise, John H.  
 Watson, Thomas  
 Wilson, Edgar M.  
 Worden, Clinton E.  
 Williams, Hon. A. P.  
 Wood, W. S.  
 White, Maj. James A.  
 Wilson, Mountford S.  
 \*Whittle, Deering

AN ACT FOR THE INCORPORATION OF SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

(Approved April 3, 1876).

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any five or more persons of full age, a majority of whom shall be citizens and residents within the State, who shall desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of preventing cruelty to children, may make, sign, and acknowledge, before any person authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds of this State, and file in the office of the Secretary of State, and also in the office of the clerk of the county in which the business of the society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which said society shall be known in law, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors, or managers, to manage the same, and the names of the trustees, directors, or managers of the society for the first year of its existence; but such certificate shall not be filed unless the written consent and approbation of the District Judge of the district in which the place of business or principal office of such society shall be located, be endorsed on such certificate.

SEC. 2. Upon filing the certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors shall thereupon, by virtue of this Act, be a body politic incorporate by its name stated in such certificate. and as such shall have power:

First—To have perpetual succession by its corporate name.

Second—To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any Court of law or equity.

Third—To make and use a common seal, which may be affixed by making an impression directly in the paper, and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth—To appoint such officers, managers, and agents as the business of the corporation may require.

Fifth—To make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State, or of the United States, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs.

Sixth—To contract and be contracted with.

Seventh—To take and hold by gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest, any property, real or personal, and the same to dispose of at pleasure. But such a corporation shall not, in its corporate capacity, hold real estate, the yearly income derived from which shall exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Eighth—To exercise any corporate powers necessary for the exercise of the powers above enumerated and given.

SEC. 3. Any society so incorporated may prefer a complaint before any Court or magistrate having jurisdiction, for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children, and may aid in bringing the fact before such Court or magistrate in any proceeding taken.

SEC. 4. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs, and officers of the police shall, as occasion may require, aid the society so incorporated, its officers, members, and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which now are or may hereafter be enacted relating to or affecting children.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this Act shall not extend or apply to any association or individuals who shall, in the certificate filed as hereinabove provided, use or specify a name or style the same, or substantially the same, as that of any previously existing incorporated society in this State.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately.



## AN ACT RELATING TO CHILDREN.

(Approved March 29, 1878).

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any person, whether as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, having the care, custody, or control of any child under the age of sixteen years, who shall exhibit, use or employ, or who shall in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person, under any name, title, or pretense, in or for the vocation or occupation, service, or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging, or peddling, or as gymnast, acrobat, contortionist, or rider, in any place whatsoever; or for or in any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice whatsoever; or for or in any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation injurious to health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; *provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school, or academy, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music; or the employment of any such child as a musician at any concert or other musical entertainment on the written consent of the Mayor of the city or President of the Board of Trustees of the town where such concert or entertainment shall take place.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit, or have in custody any child under the age, and

for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, shall be guilty of a like offense and punished by a like punishment as therein provided.

SEC. 3. When upon examination before any Court or Magistrate, it shall appear that any child, within the age previously mentioned in this Act, was engaged or used for or in any business or exhibition, or vocation, or purpose designated, and as mentioned in this Act, and when, upon the conviction of any person having the custody of a child, of a criminal assault upon it, the Court or Magistrate before whom such conviction is had shall deem it advisable for the welfare of such child that the person so convicted shall be deprived of its custody thereafter, such Court or Magistrate may commit such child to any orphan asylum, society for the prevention of cruelty to children, charitable, or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 4. Whosoever shall wilfully cause or permit any child to suffer, or who shall inflict thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering; and whoever, having the care or custody of any child, shall wilfully cause or permit the life or limb of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured; or any person who shall wilfully cause or permit any child to be placed in such a situation that its life or limb may be endangered, or its health shall be likely to be injured, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. All fines penalties, and forfeitures imposed and collected in any county in this State, under the provisions of this and of every act passed, or which may be passed, relating to or affecting children, in every case where the prosecution was instituted or conducted by a society incorporated pursuant to the provisions of chapter five hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-five-six, approved April third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being an Act entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," shall, except

where otherwise provided, insure to such society in aid of the purposes for which it was incorporated.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND TO PREVENT AND PUNISH CERTAIN WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

(Approved March 29, 1878).

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be admitted at any time to, or be permitted to remain in any saloon or place of entertainment where any spirituous liquors or wines, or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged or given away, or at places of amusement known as dance houses and concert saloons, unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Any proprietor, keeper or manager of any such place who shall admit such minor to, or permit him or her to remain in any such place, unless accompanied by parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2 Every person having the care, custody, or control of any child under the age of sixteen years, shall restrain such child from begging, whether actually begging or under the pretext of peddling. Any person offending against this section shall be arrested and brought before a Court or Magistrate, and for the first offense shall be reprimanded, and for each subsequent offense shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any child, apparently under the age of sixteen years, that comes within any of the following descriptions named:

a. That is found begging, or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging, or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything), or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering or receiving alms.

b. That is found wandering, and not having any home or

settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence.

c. That is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a vicious parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.

d. That frequents the company of reputed thieves, or prostitutes, or houses of prostitution, or assignation or dance houses, concert saloons, theatres and varieties, or places specified in the first section of this Act, without parent or guardian, shall be arrested and brought before a Court or Magistrate.

When upon examination before a Court or Magistrate, it shall appear that any such child has been engaged in any of the aforesaid acts, or comes within any of the aforesaid descriptions, such Court or Magistrate, when it shall deem it expedient for the welfare of the child, may commit such child to an orphan asylum, society for the prevention of cruelty to children, charitable or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is, or may hereafter be, provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 4. No child under restraint or conviction, apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court room, or in any vehicle for transportation to any place, in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime, except in the presence of a proper official.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

---

## AN ACT PROHIBITING THE SALE OF TOBACCO TO MINORS.

(Approved March 10. 1891).

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code of California, which shall be numbered as section three hundred and eight, as follows:

308. Every person who sells or gives or furnishes in any way to another who is in fact under the age of sixteen years, any tobacco, or preparation of tobacco, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; *provided however*, that this section shall not be deemed to apply to articles furnished on prescriptions from physicians authorized by law to practice medicine, nor to persons who supply such articles to their own children, nor to sales made to such minors upon the written consent of the parents or guardians of such minors first obtained in writing by the vender.

---

## AN ACT TO PREVENT THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO MINOR CHILDREN.

(Approved March 11, 1891).

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Every person who sells or gives or causes to be delivered to any minor child, male or female, under the age of eighteen years, any intoxicating drink in any quantity whatsoever, or who, as proprietor or manager of any saloon or public house where intoxicating liquors are sold, permits any such minor child under the age of eighteen years to visit said saloon or public house where intoxicating liquors are sold, for the purpose of gambling, playing cards, billiards, pool, or any game of chance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, and in default of payment of said fine, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for a period of not less than one hundred days.

SEC. 2. All Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.



## FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those who may feel disposed to donate by Will to the benevolent objects of this society, the following is submitted as a form:

### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto "The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation existing under the Laws of the State of California, the sum of——— dollars. to be applied to the uses of said corporation.

### FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto "The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, all (here insert description of property).

Together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns forever.

Section 1313 of the Civil Code of this State provides that "No estate, real or personal, shall be bequeathed or devised to any charitable or benevolent society or corporation, or to any person or persons in trust for charitable uses, except the same be done by will duly executed at least thirty days before the decease of the testator; and if so made at least thirty days prior to such death, such devise and legacy, and each of them, shall be valid; provided, that no such devises or bequests shall collectively exceed one-third of the estate\* of the testator leaving legal heirs, and in such case a pro rata deduction from such devises or bequests shall be made so as to reduce the aggregate thereof to one-third of such estate; and all dispositions of property made contrary hereto shall be void, and go to the residuary legatee or devisee, next of kin, or heirs according to law."

---

\*Construed to mean distributable estate.



## Obituary Record.

---

The Society mourns the loss by death of  
the following members since  
the last report was issued:

Hon. John Boggs,	Prentiss Selby,
Mrs. Maria L. Crim,	W. W. Stow,
Capt. Geo. Cummings,	John A. Smith,
Gen. W. H. Dimond,	A. L. Tubbs,
Joseph G. Eastland,	C. Waterhouse,
Geo. W. Gibbs,	H. Washburn,
M. Greenwood,	Deering Whittle,
J. C. Johnson,	Joseph Donahue,
A. H. Loughborough,	Jacob Z. Davis,
J. H. Mangels,	Mark Strouse,
W. S. McMurtry,	W. C. Belcher,
Charles Pace,	W. G. Hall.







# *The California Society*

FOR THE

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

A STATE ORGANIZATION

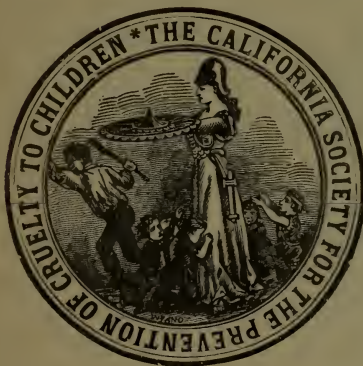
The Second Incorporated in the World

---

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1904



OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY

1095 Market St., 705-6 Grant Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Office Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

---

Telephone South 212 - Telephone Connections with all parts of the  
City and State. .

---

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRANK EASTMAN & Co., PRINTERS, 509 CLAY STREET.

1905.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS  
OF  
THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
**Prevention of Cruelty to Children**  
.. 1905 ..

---

**PRESIDENT:**  
EDWIN W. NEWHALL.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS:**

JOHN BERMINGHAM.....	San Francisco
W. B. BOURNE.....	"
A. W. FOSTER.....	"
WILLIAM HAAS.....	"
JAMES B. HAGGIN.....	"
WILLIAM J. DUTTON.....	"
CHARLES HOLBROOK.....	"
HOMER S. KING.....	"
ANDREW B. McCREERY.....	"
JOHN F. MERRILL.....	"
D. O. MILLS.....	New York.
HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS.....	San Francisco
HON. JAMES D. PHELAN.....	"
WILLIAM M. PIERSON.....	"
JOHN R. SPRING.....	"
L. H. SWEENEY.....	"
JOHN D. THOMPSON.....	"
F. W. VAN SICKLEN.....	Alameda.
RAPHAEL WEILL.....	San Francisco
WILLIAM F. WHITTIER.....	"

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

E. W. NEWHALL,	HENRY L. DAVIS,	GEO. A. NEWHALL,
T. H. PALACHE,	JOHN F. MERRILL,	C. M. VOLKMAN,
LIPPMAN SACHS,	FAIRFAX H. WHEELAN,	E. B. CUTTER,
LOUIS F. MONTEAGLE,	GEORGE H. BUCKINGHAM.	

**SECRETARY:**  
M. J. WHITE.

**ASS'T SECRETARY:**  
MRS. K M. WHITE.

**TREASURER:**  
GEORGE A. NEWHALL.

Counsel.....	HON. C. H. GAROUTTE
Attorneys.....	{ PURCELL ROWE,
	{ MARTIN STEVENS,
	{ T. J. CROWLEY.
Physician.....	DR. RUFUS L. RIGDON



## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

---

FELLOW MEMBERS AND FRIENDS: In August, 1876, nearly twenty-nine years ago, a small, but enthusiastic number of citizens of San Francisco banded themselves for the pure and unselfish purpose of protecting innocent and helpless children from the abuse and cruelties to which they were then subjected by the thoughtless, vicious and neglectful. Laws were enacted for the benefit of these little ones through the efforts of these citizens, who incorporated under the title of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Nearly all of the incorporators have responded to the beck of the silent messenger, whose summons none can refuse, but ere they joined the great majority they saw the splendid fruits of their early efforts ripen and bless the land. When the reward promised in the Book of Holy Writ is bestowed upon them great will be their happiness for the good they have done here. Let it be our aim, our ambition and fixed purpose to follow in their footsteps and to emulate their example. When you have seen, as I have seen, how a little effort, kindness and labor judiciously bestowed will lighten the burden, brighten the lives and smooth the pathway of God's priceless treasures, the young of our land, I am sure you will be ready to join with us in the cause we espouse.

In the past it has been our custom to issue an annual report showing our members, friends and the world what had been accomplished during the preceding twelve months. A report for 1903 was omitted and in its stead quarterly bulletins were sent out calling attention to special items of interest in the work of child-rescue. That these brief reports have been of benefit to the So-

ciety is shown by the fact that many have become interested in our work and nine Life Members and sixty-nine Annual Members have given their names, influence and support to this Society, for which we are truly grateful. However, our membership roll is far from being as large as it should be, for death and business reverses have made sad inroads into the ranks of our supporters. In presenting this report I will deal with a number of items of interest arising since the last regular report was submitted.

### THE STAGE CHILD.

No subject has caused the officers of this Society more trouble and vexations than this. The glitter of the footlights and showy raiment of the stage people has caused many a parent in the West to regard the playhouse as the future field for his or her child, and to this end endeavor has too often been made to force the little one upon the public without regards to the rights of the child or its best interests. This class of parents has been rapidly increasing of late years and encouragement has been given by certain theatrical managers desirous of obtaining cheap talent. Between the two promoting factors an unhealthy and unnatural appreciation of the infant entertainer has been produced. As a result there has sprung into existence in this community nearly 1,500 little people whose parents are surging at the stage door for admission for their offspring. Health, education and even morality is sacrificed in the mad rush to get the baby before the public. Even the theatrical managers now consider the pressure as a nuisance and the child "artist" as a bore. While a few parents of the class mentioned mean well for their little ones, there are large numbers whose only desire is to secure an easy living. Great lazy specimens of humanity, capable of sweeping the streets or washing floors, have been living on the fat of the land while "baby" earns the living for the

entire family by singing and dancing on the stage until the late hours of the night. Our officers, not long ago, removed two little "artists" from the stage of a free concert saloon where they earned \$20.00 a week singing and dancing in the presence of inebriated soldiers and sailors, who applauded noisily the little ones' efforts to entertain. These small girls were immodestly attired in abbreviated skirts and tights. It developed that their father spent all the children earned consorting with lewd women and gambling in the coursing parks.

Another infant was nightly wheeled to one theater in a baby carriage, for she was only four years old. After "doing a turn," the baby was taken to a concert hall and saloon, where she sang and danced in scant attire in two more "turns" which ended only after 11 o'clock at night. This infant's mother is able to earn a good living for the baby, but she found it easier to let the little thing make the living for the family. The mother's only pretense at "work" is telling fortunes with cards. Suffice to say our officers put a stop to "baby" doing any more work, and the mother is complaining that this Society is trying to starve her family to death. She has been offered employment, but that is not what she wants. These are only sample cases. In dealing with the majority of cases we have appealed to the sense of justice and propriety of the theatrical managers, and I am pleased to say that we have met with courteous consideration. When stage children have been found over-taxed or their interests suffering, they have been sent home by the managers upon our requests.

The question is often asked: "Why not put a stop to this abuse by arresting the offenders?" The reason is that the present law was framed twenty-eight years ago, and time has proved it to be ineffectual. To remedy the evil makes the enactment of a new law necessary and that is what we are endeavoring to effect. There is now

before the Legislature a measure which, while not up to the standard we would like, still we hope will remedy the evil to a great extent. The true remedy lies in the public awakening to a realization of the wrong that it is encouraging daily and nightly. When the public frowns upon this abuse of children the stage child will be removed from the footlights and its parents will have to work for a living. Will you kindly aid us in wiping out this evil?

#### JUVENILE COURT.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1903 the Juvenile Court Act, passed by that body, went into effect in this city, and the Hon. Frank J. Murasky was selected as the magistrate to preside over the Juvenile Department of the Superior Court. The choice was a happy one, for Judge Murasky is a man of sterling qualities, of kind and sympathetic heart, a keen appreciation of the responsibilities imposed upon him, and a clear understanding of the spirit of the laws enacted for the benefit of delinquent and dependent minors. After a careful study of child nature, the officers of this Society have for years past contended that juvenile wrong-doing should not be treated as crime but as energy misdirected, and the offenders not as criminals, but as unfortunates whose mental and moral infirmities were the result of deficient home training and ignorance; and, further, that the remedy lay, not in punishment, but in correction by moral suasion, sympathy, enlightenment, surveillance, encouragement and, above all, a betterment of home conditions. In our endeavor to carry out these principles this Society has labored long and earnestly, but the task was great and the field almost without limit. It is with a sense of deep gratification that we welcome these great and powerful allies, the Law and the Court, with which we gladly join forces in this humane work.



At first the law and the judge were but little understood, but the juvenile offenders soon learned that in "the kids' court" they would have "a square deal." Nearly every child has a keen sense of justice and will take his punishment when conscious that it is deserved. Yet many youthful offenses are the outcome of animal spirits, ignorance and thoughtlessness, and when these are the underlying causes of apprehension the offenders believe that they are entitled to "one more chance." This opportunity to do better is invariably given by Judge Murasky and, though in some instances his leniency has been criticised, his methods have on the whole been productive of grand and noble results. Many a delinquent who, under the old system would be exiled in punishment, thereby arousing resentment at his disgrace and loss of liberty, is now kindly advised and sent forth "on his honor" to begin life anew. That he may not be tempted again he has for guides, friends and advisors the probation officers of the court. These important offices are filled by Miss Londa L. Stebbins, Miss Mary I. Garety, Miss Kate Thomas, and Mr. W. H. Hutton, people of education, tact and sympathy for their youthful charges. They find work for the young folks, visit them in their places of employment, in their schools, and, most important of all, in their homes. When it is found that the parents are to blame for their offsprings' shortcomings the adults are haled into the Juvenile Court, where their faults are made plain to them, and the remedy prescribed by the Judge. Recognizing the great good thus being accomplished our officers have taken many minors to the Juvenile Court with a certainty of benefit to those for whom the Society labors.

The plan upon which the Juvenile Court is now operated is, in my belief, far from being perfect, but my words must not be taken as a criticism of the Court or the Judge. The latter is not able to devote to the chil-

dren's troubles the time that they deserve. Cases of delinquency are given only two or three hours a week, and the Court is obliged to hurry through his calendar of from thirty-five to fifty cases in that time. How is it possible for one mind to grasp the situation of each matter before it and always reach a wise conclusion? And yet upon the judgment rendered may, and often does, rest the future of a human being. Dependency cases are given an hour or more one day each week, but the press of other judicial business frequently makes delays in the hearing of these matters—delays that are dangerous, for in the experience of our officers, when it is necessary to have a child declared a dependent, action should be taken to that end without loss of time, or the child suffers.

Beside being handicapped for time the Judge is at present able, under the present law, to deal only with the child, when he should have more power to deal with the parent. Children are good or otherwise as their parents make or neglect them, and many a little one would be good if the parents could be made to feel their responsibilities. The police courts are not able to wholly remedy the evils growing out of the delinquency of parents. The right to correct parents as well as minors should lie in the Juvenile Court. Efforts are being made to have the present legislature enact a statute providing for the punishment of every person found guilty of contributing to the delinquency of a child. Thus the axe will be laid at the root of a multitude of evils for which now the little folks only suffer.

#### A DETENTION HOME.

For years past the officers of this Society have labored earnestly to secure a detention home where the unfortunate and those made wayward by evil surroundings may be cared for pending the disposition of their cases in court. The Legislature of 1903 passed a law prohibit-



ing the housing of minors under the same roof with adult criminals. This made it necessary for the Chief of Police to find other quarters than those of the City Prison for youthful offenders. Special arrangements were made with the Board of Health, and children under sixteen years of age were temporarily placed in the Detention Ward of the Emergency Hospital. On several occasions I visited those quarters and found them anything but desirable—in fact, very undesirable. Children of tender years were confined from four to eight in number in cold steel cells, while on either side could be heard the ravings of maniacs awaiting examination by the Insanity Commissioners, and the coarse language of inebriates also awaiting inquiry by that body. I reported the evil to our Board of Directors and it was determined that a change must be made. The first move to this end was co-operation with the Juvenile Court Committee. A special sub-committee of that body, consisting of the Rev. D. O. Crowley, of the Youths' Directory, Herbert W. Lewis, of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, and M. J. White, representing this Society, held several conferences with the Supervisors and presented a petition requesting the city fathers to provide a detention home. Our director, Mr. Fairfax H. Wheelan, also took a lively interest in the welfare of the youngsters, and to his efforts no little credit is due for the good that has been effected. The ladies of the California Woman's Club took up the matter and spared neither time nor pains in carrying it on to the successful end. The Board of Supervisors appropriated \$5,000 for the creation and maintenance of a detention home, and the Juvenile Court Committee took up the work of establishing the same at once. An old fashioned building at 453 Polk street was obtained, renovated and furnished. A superintendent, matron and assistant were installed. No longer are young children housed in the city prison, or confined in cells adjoining

the cells of maniacs. In the new Detention Home all of their material wants and comforts are looked after until their cases are disposed of in court.

#### THE CHILDREN'S AGENCY.

I will call your attention to a situation which has gradually come about, and which those interested in charity work must face coolly and without permitting sentiment to influence the decision. All the orphan asylums and other institutions where children are fed, clothed and sheltered are very much overcrowded, and the demand for admission of minors to these places is sadly on the increase. The question to be decided is, "what shall be done with delinquent and dependent children?" It has been solved elsewhere with good results. In many of the Eastern cities and Canada, the orphan asylums are no longer dumping grounds where parents may leave their undesired children until such time as they decide to take them out and put them to work. The purpose of recent laws relating to children is to preserve the home; but there are cases, too numerous I am sorry to say, where unworthy parents forfeit their rights, and it is then that society should step in and protect itself and the children involved by placing the latter far away from the pernicious influence of such relatives. Experience shows in many cases that the children involved do better in the keeping of strangers than in the so-called homes from which they came. In the larger communities in the East child-transplantation has been productive of splendid results. Nearly every foster-parent has given back to his country a worthy citizen. In order to relieve the congested condition of the charitable institutions in this part of the State fifteen societies and associations interested in the welfare of dependent and delinquent children have taken up the work of finding homes with foster-parents for these unfortunates, and we

are proud to be among the pioneers in this work. The Children's Agency was formed in September, 1903, and sent forth into the field Mrs. Isabel H. Raymond, a lady of excellent judgment, and one keenly alive to the responsibilities of her important mission, to find homes for homeless children and children for childless homes. Many little ones have been placed in families, and those previously placed have been and are visited regularly by the agent.

#### MONEY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

There is one department of this Society's work that the public knows little of. A large number of cases prosecuted by our officers are of fathers who neglect to provide their offspring with the necessities of life as required of them by law. Not infrequently does it happen that when an order of court is made that the recreant one must fulfill his obligations to his family, or go to jail, the parties involved are unable to meet without an unhappy scene ensuing. While this Society is not conducting a collection bureau, the judges of the Superior and Police Courts recognize its office as neutral ground and made use of the accommodation offered. Money which the culprit is ordered by the court to give for the use of his family is left in the Society's office and handed over for the benefit of the children. During the past two years \$2,257.40 has passed through the Society's office; of this sum \$785 was collected and disbursed in 1903, and \$1,472.40 in 1904.

#### ENDORSED BY THE MERCHANTS.

For years past the business men of this city have been constantly importuned to give financial aid to this or that charity or society, which they had never heard of and the merits of which they were in ignorance. While the merchants always contributed with liberal hand their generosity was too frequently abused. Some time

ago the Merchants' Association decided to put a stop to these impositions and to that end secured the co-operation of the Associated Charities. From these two bodies was formed an organization known as the Charities Endorsement Committee, the purpose of which is to investigate the standing of all societies and movements claiming for their purpose charitable ends. Business men may now be protected from the fakirs by demanding to see the card of the Charities Endorsement Committee. It is certainly gratifying to announce that The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is cordially endorsed by the Charities Endorsement Committee. This statement is made, not that this Society has solicitors in the field asking help to replenish its treasury but because, of the several societies ostensibly formed for the prevention of cruelty to children, this is the only one the work and business methods of which are heartily approved by the Charities Endorsement Committee.

#### WARDS OF THE SOCIETY.

From time to time our officers have found it necessary to separate the members of families and permanently remove children from their parents—a most heartrending duty to perform. This is resorted to only when every other means of protecting little ones has been exhausted. Warnings, advice and even arrest precede the permanent separation of parents and their offspring. Chronic intemperance and immorality are more frequently the causes for this action than any other. To permit a child to remain under the influence of either evil, means not only the loss to the community of a good citizen, but the production of an outlaw. Harsh as the remedy may seem, it is better to take the young from vicious parents and place them in good, pure surroundings than to wait until corruption has tainted their souls, and then try to effect a remedy. This is the actu-



ating principle of our officers whenever it is necessary to take legal action of the order mentioned. This Society is now the legal guardian of fifty-three children. Many others have been under its guardianship, but they have reached their majority and are now respected citizens, and a number are married and have children of their own. A few have been restored to their parents when the latter have proved beyond all doubt that they have reformed and are worthy of having their parental rights and children restored to them. Our little wards have been taken from all kinds of wretched and unhappy surroundings, and it seems strange, even to those familiar with this work, that they have turned out so well. Many are in institutions where discipline, kindness, good food and wise teachers are bringing out all the desirable qualities and eliminating the objectionable traits found in the young of the land. "Blood will tell" has been so often quoted that many have placed the phrase among the axioms, yet it is a fallacy. Many will take issue with me in this position, but experience and the histories of our wards prove that of the hundreds of children over whom this Society has had guardianship an astonishingly small percentage have turned out bad, and the reason that any went wrong was because the seeds of corruption were sown before the Society obtained possession of the unfortunate little ones. Environment is what makes or unmakes the man, not the accident of birth. If this were not true the work of child-rescue would be labor lost, charity of all kinds would be a farce, and the better element of society could only protect itself from the vicious by exterminating the latter. The purpose of expressing these thoughts is to impress upon the minds of our members and the public that this Society is engaged in a glorious work. It is our purpose, whenever possible, to place our wards in good families in the country where pure influences and dear old Dame Nature will

cause them to forget the scenes of misery and viciousness of their early lives. In many cases, before this can be done to advantage, it is necessary to impress upon their minds the principles of obedience, order and discipline to which they have been strangers. This knowledge can best be obtained in institutions, which accounts for the presence of so many of our little charges in orphanages and other charitable establishments, as seen by the following:

In the California Girls' Training Home, 2; Maria Kip Orphanage, 7; Armitage Orphanage, 5; San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm, 1; Mt. St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum, 5; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 4; Chabot Home, 1; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 2; Mary R. Smith Home, 2; McKinley Orphanage, 1; U. S. Naval Training School, 2; Church Home for Boys, 1; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 3, and in families, 17.

#### BABY FARM LAWS.

It is with no little gratification that I call your attention to the recent enactment and enforcement of laws which place under health officers the control, regulation and supervision of private maternity establishments and places where children are boarded. Several years ago the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in its report, made the startling statement that since the enactment of similar laws in New York State infant mortality in such establishments decreased seventy-five per cent. The officers of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were aware of the shocking conditions which prevailed in these so-called private maternity places and "baby farms" of this city, but they were handicapped, as there was no law to aid them in correcting the evil. All that was necessary to know that crimes were being committed in these places was to peruse the daily papers. Scarcely



a week passed but what appeared in their columns accounts of the finding of bodies of infants in vacant lots or on the bay and sea shores. Investigation by the Coroner showed that in nearly every case the child had been murdered. While the police were certain that many of these crimes originated in disreputable private maternity establishments, proof was lacking. Many of such places were advertising babies for adoption, which was no more than offering babies for sale. When application would be made to those in charge of such places for a child to adopt, there was invariably a "bill of expenses" anywhere from fifteen to one hundred dollars, which meant so much money was the price of the child. Many of those who patronized these persons were people who had become compromised and were willing to pay most any price to be relieved of embarrassment, and paid to get rid of the little ones, which were immediately sold or murdered by dealers in human flesh. In the case of undesirable children, that is, those afflicted or malformed, the story was told in the newspapers—"another dead infant found." Desirable children were always disposed of at good prices to people who, for worthy or unworthy reasons, desired infants.

The other class, the "baby farmers," also required supervision. Many a person who had made a failure in every other pursuit undertaken advertised for children to board. It was brought to such a commercial basis that the food, clothing and even house rent figured in the baby farmers' calculations. Where the cost of boarding was low the child naturally suffered. Many an unfortunate infant was literally starved or died of neglect in places where children were taken to board. Through the kindness of Senator Edward I. Wolfe and Assemblyman P. S. Barber of the Legislature of 1903, this Society succeeded in having passed a State law making it necessary for persons who conduct private maternity estab-

lishments and those who conduct private places where children are boarded to obtain permits so to do from the health authorities, and the law gives these officials the right to enter the premises, inspect the register containing the names of inmates and see the inmates themselves. In San Francisco it was necessary to enact ordinances paralleling the statute in order to conform to local conditions. Our Supervisors and Board of Health took up the matter earnestly and the required ordinances were passed.

The Board of Health kindly made our Secretary, M. J. White, a Deputy Health Inspector and he, with Health Officer Dr. D. F. Ragan, Assistant Health Officer Louis Levy, Dr. A. S. Adler, Dr. F. J. Tillman and Chief Inspecting Physician W. C. Hassler, have inspected dozens of places of the kind named in this city.

The private maternity establishments are compelled to keep a register of all patients and of every child born on the premises and to make a report to the Health Office when children are taken away. The necessity of keeping such a register and making such reports has reduced infanticide, and it is rarely now that the bodies of dead infants are found in vacant lots. Dozens of private places where children are boarded have also been inspected by the officers. In many of these places the premises were clean and household well conducted and those who board the children, respectable. Other places showed plainly that the "baby farmer" lacked the required knowledge that one should have who cares for small children and infants. A few places were found to be unsanitary, and some of the "homes for children" were found to be wretchedly filthy, the children dirty, the food inadequate and undesirable and the whole surroundings meriting but one judgment—condemnation. These places were immediately put out of business and the children removed to better quarters. In some places

permits were given after a few minor corrections had been made. Baby farms and places where children are boarded must also have registers and are also subject to inspection by the officers.

Through our agents and friends in Oakland similar ordinances have been passed there, and the work of protecting little children is being carried on with vigor by City Physician Dr. E. von Adelung. While the benefit to the little ones can not be set forth in figures, it is safe to say that many lives have been saved and much suffering prevented by the operation of these humane laws.

#### SAVED CHILDREN'S LIVES.

It gives me pleasure to call attention to the heroic acts of several men who, heedless of their own safety, recently placed themselves in extremely dangerous situations in order to save little children from injury and death. Years ago this Society decided to publicly recognize such acts of heroism and present to every person who risked his own life to save that of a helpless child a medal in token of appreciation. Since the last report five of these medals have been presented. Larence Chronney, of Alameda, plunged into the tidal canal and saved from drowning a small boy who fell from the embankment. Police Officer John C. Stelzer dashed in front of a rapidly moving cable car and rescued an infant who was on the track and who would certainly have been killed but for the policeman's presence of mind, agility and bravery. George Janvrin, a street sweeper in Oakland, dashed in front of a team of runaway horses and saved a little child from under their hoofs. Police Officer George D. Mengola seized the reins of a pair of runaway horses which were about to plunge into a group of school children on McAllister street. The officer was dragged and trampled by the animals before he brought

them to a standstill. August Engelke, a fireman in the local Fire Department, entered a burning tenement at North Beach and rescued a little Italian boy. The fireman was severely burned and nearly suffocated in saving the child. Every man mentioned is a hero, and as such is recognized by this Society.

#### OUR MANY FRIENDS.

With deep gratitude I wish to express, personally and on behalf of this Society, our sincere appreciation to the municipal officers for their kindness and consideration in aiding us in our frequently unpleasant and difficult duties. The Police Department has given our Society the services of an energetic and very useful officer, Mr. W. H. Young, whose keen interest in his work is untiring. The Health Department has made our executive officer, M. J. White, a Deputy Health Inspector in order that this Society may aid in the enforcement of the "baby farm" laws, and staunch support is given by this municipal body in all cases where the interests of the Society and children are involved. Mr. W. H. Byington, the District Attorney, and his deputies have rendered all possible assistance in matters of advice and in the prosecution of those who have offended against childhood. I have called upon the Hon. Police Judges, C. T. Conlan, George H. Cabaniss, E. P. Mogan and A. J. Fritz and received from them their assurances of support in the enforcement of laws for the protection of the little ones. The several Judges of the Superior Court before whom our officers have taken cases have shown their friendliness to our cause by standing staunch in the interests of the minors whose welfare we strive for and whose fate has been placed in their hands. I could enumerate a long list of city and county officers who have helped this Society, but space forbids. There are four officers of this Society to whom special thanks are



due, for they have served well and faithfully, and without any compensation. Attorneys Martin Stevens, T. J. Crowley, Purcell Rowe and Hon. C. H. Garoutte have freely given their time and labor, and their only reward was the consciousness that they were benefitting helpless childhood. Dr. Rufus L. Rigdon has likewise contributed his professional services whenever required.

The Associated Charities of San Francisco and of Oakland, the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society and the Eureka Benevolent Association have rendered many services by assisting in relieving distress in cases where our resources were exhausted. All of the charitable institutions and orphan asylums have received children from our hands, even when inconvenience to them was the result of so doing. In the placing of children it has ever been a fixed rule with our officers to see that the little folks are given into the care of those of the same religious profession, for the principle of this Society is to be nonsectarian. Not least among our institutional friends is the Children's Hospital. This splendid charitable establishment's doors are always open to suffering children taken by our officers.

Among our friends are many who have expressed their sympathy with our work in a substantial way. It is indeed gratifying to acknowledge the receipt of \$1,440.50 in the two years. Of this, \$500.00 was received from the estate of the late Gilbert Palache, one of the organizers and for twenty-seven years a member of our Board of Directors. The sum of \$200.00 has been received from the estate of the late Mrs. Ottilie Herpich. The late Mrs. Sophie Tufts Trask in her will set aside a \$1,000.00 railroad bond, the interest on which is bequeathed to this Society, and \$90.00 has been received from this source. Donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged:

Mrs. Alex. Boyd, \$5.00; Mrs. Rose Stern, \$30.00; George H. Mendell, Jr., \$5.00; Leander S. Sherman, \$5.00; Mrs. D. P. Marshall, \$5.00; Mrs. M. A. Brown, \$5.00; Pacific Surety Co., \$7.50; A Friend, \$23.50; Mrs. Julia A. Cahill, \$40.00; J. E. Quinn, \$10.00; Albert M. Bender, \$5.00; F. J. Koster, \$5.00, and Mrs. Elise A. Drexler who, when sending a note wishing a happy and prosperous New Year for 1905, enclosed a check for \$500.00, and Raphael Weill with kind words presented a check for \$100.00. To all our friends we extend our heartfelt thanks.

#### MORE OFFICERS NEEDED.

Much has been accomplished during the year just past, but much has been left undone by reason of the smallness of our working force and the lack of means to increase the same. There has been at all times within the past five years sufficient work to keep three officers constantly employed. Every case of neglect, want, cruelty and misuse of children should be investigated at once, and effort should not cease until remedy is permanently effected. As it has been, and is, the benefits are limited by the lack of time and the pressing requirements of new cases. Many of those who offend against childhood and infringe upon the rights of children and are compelled by our officers to remedy the evil, lapse again into their old obnoxious ways and habits as soon as surveillance is withdrawn. With more workers to watch the cases, visit derelict parents and give warnings and kindly advice, much labor would be saved. Under the present system the reform of delinquents is not always permanent, and relapses occur which make it necessary that the work be done over again. With larger means and more officers in the field a vast amount of good would be accomplished, not only for the little folks, but for the parents as well.



At this point I earnestly appeal to our members and friends to lend a helping hand. Our roll shows 31 Life Members and 263 Annual Members, whereas, in a community of this size and wealth the number should be at least ten times as many. It may be readily seen that with the annual membership dues at \$5.00 per year, the income from that source does not equal the expenses, hence we are compelled to draw upon legacies and bequests, which should remain undisturbed and earning interest. It is to be hoped that those who are already helping in this cause will assist by sending in the name of at least one new member, and those who have not joined this Society will do so at once. An application card is inclosed. Do not cast it aside, but stop and think how much good it will accomplish for the little ones if applied to the use for which it is intended. We need not only financial support, but the moral strength which the names of our best citizens carry with them. Do not the efforts of this Society merit both, and will you not assist?

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In perusing the statistical record of cases handled by this Society since its incorporation in 1876, I am astonished by what has been accomplished since that date. The total number of complaints received in twenty-eight years was 19,010, involving 80,949 children. Of this great number it is conservative to say that at least two-thirds were benefited, directly or indirectly. Surely the money and time expended to achieve such results was well spent. Many cases are recurrent and require almost as much investigation as the new ones. With the growth of our community there has been a marked increase of new cases, the figures showing 1902, 546; 1903, 642; 1904, 836. In order that the increase of work may be more fully comprehended, the Secretary's

report of cases shows the figures for comparison for the past three years.

In conclusion I wish to congratulate the Society for the good accomplished in the past, and to prophesy that its benefit to the community will increase as the years roll by. I see no prospect of a decrease in its usefulness, for the West is growing rapidly in population and the newcomers bring with them people from every quarter of the globe, many of whom are ignorant of the rights of childhood. These will have to be educated and corrected, and I sincerely hope that our friends and those who sympathize with the little folks just starting out on life's highway will aid us in our efforts to fulfill the mission of this Society.

E. W. NEWHALL, President.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Complaint received .....	976	1,144	1,373
Complaints investigated .....	875	992	1,295
Number of children involved .....	2,592	2,434	2,923
Number of children relieved .....	1,281	1,202	2,029
Number of children placed in institutions	250	221	240
Number of children placed in families ..	20	41	36
Number of children returned to parents or guardians .....	72	49	12
Number of children sent to Juvenile Court ...	....	....	80
Number of prosecution of adults .....	54	61	140
Number of convictions .....	20	22	84
Number of dismissals .....	20	11	23
Number of persons released from custody on probation .....	...	....	35
Number of people to whom advice or in- formation was given .....	229	264	586
Number of persons and families visited in making investigation .....	866	964	1,364
Number of persons warned .....	94	110	376
Number of petitions for appointment of guardian filed .....	16	12	9
Number of letters of guardianship of children received .....	19	25	9
Number of cases referred to Associated Charities .....	33	22	40
Number of cases referred to Eureka Be- nevolent Association .....	4	6	6
Number of cases referred to Catholic Ladies' Aid Society .....	...	7	17
Number of cases referred to Italian Be- nevolent Society .....	...	1	....
Number letters received .....	384	545	726
Number letters written .....	359	528	729

*Children Placed in Institutions in 1904*—Armitage Orphanage, 10; Boys' and Girls Aid Society, 17; Cal. Girls' Training Home, 7; Children's Hospital, 12; County Hospital, 9; Girls' Directory, 19;

St. Catherine's Training Home, 6; Infant Shelter, 24; Maud B. Booth Home, 6; McKinley Orphanage, 1; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, 39; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 8; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 11; San Francisco Foundling Home, 2; San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage, 3; St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum, 28; St. Joseph's Youth's Directory, 20; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 3; Booker T. Washington Home (colored), 3; Home for the Care of Feeble Minded Children, 2; West Oakland Home, 4; Mary Patton Hospital, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 1; San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children, 1; Dr. Osborn's Sanitarium, 1; Church Home for Boys, 1.

The combined sentences of adults prosecuted in the past two years amount to 9 years and 23 days. Fines in the police courts amounted to \$20.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1904.

##### *Receipts—*

January 1, 1904, cash in Treasurer's hands .....	\$3,043 17
Dues and donations .....	2,765 35

---

\$5,808 52

##### *Disbursements—*

Warrants paid by Treasurer:

Current Expenses .....	\$3,600 30
Deposited in bank .....	2,000 00—5,600 30
Balance in Treasurer's hands December 31, 1904 .....	208 22

---

\$5,808 52

Cash in bank .....	\$7,364 27
--------------------	------------

## LIFE'S SEAMY SIDE.

---

Stories of Cruelties to Helpless Little Children and the Efforts Made to  
Alleviate Their Suffering.

---

By Secretary M. J. White.

---

One day a gentleman and lady, well known because of their goodness of heart and many philanthropic acts, called at this office in quest of information. "I know that your society is for the prevention of cruelty to children," the man stated by way of introduction, "but is there so much cruelty on the part of parents and others as to require a large force of workers, police in their official capacity, to punish the cruelists and lessen the wrongs to helpless children? Tell me how you are engaged, how you protect children, where you go and the scenes you witness—in fact, what benefit your society is to humanity."

"Yes, tell us of the other side of life; the side we know so little of. Husband and I assist, when we are able, to alleviate the sufferings of our less fortunate fellow-citizens, but we do so through reputable organizations whose officers come in direct contact with people deserving of assistance. We wish to learn of your special branch of humane work," added the lady.

To this gentleman and lady and to many hundreds of others situated as they, are the following pages dedicated. In presenting these short stories the purpose is to faithfully portray in simple language some of the experiences of our officers. Special cases are not men-



tioned, only sample features of what takes place day by day.

---

THE WAIL OF THE INFANT did not arouse the parents, who lay in a drunken stupor. Weaker and weaker grew the cries, which finally ceased. It had gone to sleep, but when morning came and the thin light of the early sun illumined the wretched basement hovel, the baby did not awaken. Death had been more kind to the little sufferer than Life. A three months' old twin sister to the dead infant tossed restlessly in a mess of old rags. Fever raged in her veins and produced a stupor. Near by three other small emaciated children huddled under some old clothing trying to sleep to keep down the pangs of hunger. At last the parents awoke, unrefreshed and racked by the terrible thirst that followed such a debauch as they had been indulging in. There was no meat or bread in the cupboard, but an empty beer can stood on the table. This was soon filled at the corner grocery, and as quickly emptied down the two parched throats. Then, one by one—and all but one—the children awoke, and cried for something to eat, but nothing was forthcoming. After awhile the father realized that during the night an Angel had entered the wretched abode and taken the baby away, and the thought made him sober. The mother called in her neighbors to sympathize with her in her "bereavement," and they assisted her in drowning her sorrow by filling the beer can often and full. Even the priest who was called to perform the last rites of the Church, shuddered as he beheld the filth, squalor and degradation of the place. When the Society's officers reached the premises, the woman was still drunk, but the man was sober and repentant. The sick infant was quickly removed to the Children's Hospital, where its health was restored, and the hungry children fed and placed in more comfortable quarters.



Although the parents deserved punishment, leniency was shown them, and the fact that they took the pledge and reformed, proves that the good judgment was used in not prosecuting them, as was at first intended. When a child now cries out in the night they hear it, and remember with sorrow the one whose pitiful wail they did not heed.

LITTLE ISABEL has a strange history. Almost from the day of her birth she had been tossed about on a stormy sea, every wave of adversity threatening to swamp the tiny human craft. She was hardly able to toddle when her parents separated by divorce. She went to the mother, who cast her lot with an improvident restaurant waiter. The couple moved from one cheap lodging to another, and often the mother and child would be lost sight of for days at a time by the waiter, only to be discovered later on in some low place, surrounded by vicious, drinking persons. In time, Isabel's mother became as badly besotted as any of her depraved associates. Sometimes the child was fed, but more often hunger gnawed at the little one's stomach. A year ago Isabel had a strange experience. The mother, apparently out of her mind from a protracted debauch, wandered away from the child, then only four years old, and either forgot to return or forgot where she had left her offspring. The abandoned baby was given into the care of this Society. She was placed in the Infants' Shelter. The baby's father read in *The Call* an account of the abandonment and, upon promising to provide properly for his child, he was permitted to remove Isabel to his own home, the man having taken unto himself a second wife.

Again discord entered his home, and his second wife fled, leaving Isabel and her own infant, aged one year. She declared that the man was a brute. The father of

the two little ones made the elder take care of the younger while he was away from home. When, later in the year, the Society's officers learned of the situation, they visited the excuse for a home and found both children sick. Isabel was covered with vermin to a shocking degree, the parasites having actually burrowed into her flesh. The baby's veins throbbed heavy with fever arising from throat troubles. Through the kindness of Mrs. John F. Merrill the little sufferers were removed to the Children's Hospital. The big able-bodied father seemed determined to evade the payment for their care, and the Society's officers caused his arrest. One night on the hard planks of the City Prison brought from his miserly pockets the money required for his children's care. The little folks, when cured, were placed in the Infants' Shelter, and the father was compelled to foot the bill. Long neglect caused the death of the baby, though every possible care was given it. Isabel is growing to be a bright, pretty girl. She has been removed from control of her parents by order of Court.

ELLEN M—— is a pretty child, three years of age, with blue eyes and a cute little mouth which is always wreathed in smiles. How a big, strong father could beat such an infant and bring the black and blue welts and lumps to the delicate pink and white skin, or pull the yellow flaxen hair out by the roots, is past comprehension. But this was done time and again until the grief-crazed mother could stand it no longer. One night she took her baby in her arms and fled to the home of a friend in Alameda county. Accompanied by this friend she sought the office of the Society and, through an interpreter, for she was but recently from Continental Europe, and could not speak English, she told the revolting story of her husband's brutality. Although the man had once held a high position in the old country,

and pretended to be a man of honor, he did not hesitate to confirm what his wife had said and sought to justify his conduct by poor excuses. That night, if he slept at all, was in jail. He was found guilty of cruelty as charged, but he pleaded so piteously for mercy that the Judge decided to give him one more chance, and at last accounts the lesson in American law proved a lasting one.

"THE MEN ARE DRUNK all the time!" explained Police Officer McFee of the South San Francisco District, as he piloted President E. W. Newhall across sandy lots to an old shack of a cottage to the home of Eugene Bardon, of whom complaint had been made. "Be careful or you will go through these stairs and porch!" exclaimed the officer, glancing with apprehension at Mr. Newhall's ample form and then at the rickety entrance to the Bardon residence. The warning was timely, for half of the boards had been removed to make fuel for the improvident family, and the other half had rotted with age. However, the president and the officers found their way into the house, and the sight presented caused them to make exclamations of disgust. The family consisted of Bardon, his wife and three little children and their grandfather. Mrs. Bardon was absent. The old man was drunk, and he did not deny it. The babies, naked to the skin and frightfully dirty, lay on what one day might have been a bed. Filthy rags, piled a foot deep, kept the cold from the marrow in their bones, for there was no fire in the house. A smoky coal oil lamp cast a dim, sickly light over a mass of broken furniture which had succumbed to many a hard knock during the frequent drinking debauches of father and son.

"Where is the food for these children?" demanded Mr. Newhall, peering into empty cupboards. "The old

man has it locked up in his bedroom," answered the young fellow, rubbing his bloodshot eyes with his grimy hand.

"I want to get rid of him and his brats," explained the old fellow, unlocking the door to his own bedroom and displaying enough food for two families. Just then the mother of the children entered and began to berate the old man for his brutality, and her husband for his laziness. The keen eye of Officer McFee had detected a suspicious movement on the part of the woman and, after a little search, he found that the woman had hidden a bottle of liquor on the porch when she heard strange voices in the house.

"My husband has a cold, and this is for medicine," she whimpered, when reproached for buying liquor for the men while the children went to bed hungry.

"I think the Police Judge can give a better prescription for your husband's ailment," remarked Mr. Newhall, whereupon the officer told Bardon, Jr., to get ready for a walk to the police station. On the way out the stairs gave way with a crash, but Mr. Newhall landed upright on his feet in the soft sand. On the following day the culprit was convicted of cruelty and neglect of his children; but, with the consent of the officers, he was released on probation upon his promise to reform and to move his family into better quarters. He kept his word.

KNIFE AND HATCHET in hand, Albert A., the father of seven children, started out one day to exterminate his family and wreck the scanty furniture of his home. The wife and children scattered and several took refuge in the Society's office. "He gets these spells once in a while, but this is the worst. He stated that his children and I have turned against him—and little wonder when one thinks of the way he acts toward us, even when at his best," exclaimed the terror-stricken woman. By the



time the officers reached the house the man had gone, but the condition of the furniture showed that the hatchet can be used for other purposes than cutting down cherry trees and demolishing saloon fixtures. However, the man was rounded up just as he was in the act of slapping the face of his pretty sixteen-year-old daughter whom he caught on Market street. The police court judge decided that it would be more profitable to the county to have Albert expend his smashing proclivities on a rock pile under the supervision of an armed deputy sheriff. For sixty days the family had peace, and since then mention of the rock pile is sufficient to prevent the man going on the rampage and running amuck in his house.

LOVE FOR LIQUOR caused the breaking up of a once happy home and resulted in the Society taking from her parents a beautiful little black-eyed girl. The father was once an honorable and prosperous druggist, and the mother, then, was a woman of some refinement. The serpent of the still gradually made its way into the house, and, little by little, the parents sunk into the depths of degradation. The home was broken up and the couple, with their little girl, began to live here and there in cheap, transient lodging houses. After many fruitless warnings to her parents the little girl was taken from them by the Society's officers and, after a hearing in court, Hon. J. V. Coffey, Judge of Department Nine, gave the guardianship of the little child to the Society's executive officer. The child was placed in the McKinley Orphanage where she fast forgot the scenes of her parents' unhappy surroundings. The mother died recently from the effects of her excesses. The little girl is now living with a family which made her one of their number.

THE CRIES OF BABIES, nearly famished for food, aroused no compassion in the breast of William McM., their father, a large, well-nourished specimen of a 'long-shoreman, as he devoured a big, juicy steak, boiled potatoes and pie, in front of their wistful eyes. The man had been at work and had money. He had also been drinking, his debauch extending over a period of five weeks. During that time he refused to purchase food for his wife and six children, and only when hungry himself would he bring food into the house. This he would cook and devour while the half-starved wife and little ones stood around nearly crazed by the appetizing odors of the victuals. On such an occasion as this the Society's officers found him. Upon the facts being learned the police patrol wagon was summoned and McM. sent to jail. All that remained of the repast was handed over to the famished ones who ate with great relish. Because of the mother's ill-health it was necessary to place the children in the Youths' Directory and the Girls' Directory, and the Police Court Judge compelled the man to pay the bills to save himself from a long term in jail.

SMALL POX had fastened its dread grip upon a family of four small children, whose father had fled from the city upon the first appearance of the malady. The man had been a barber in one of the interior towns, but he gave up hair-cutting and shaving faces and brought his brood to this city where he followed the less lucrative occupation of preaching a gospel of his own on the street corners. His first wife, the mother of the three older children, had died after suffering many privations and her husband's abuse, and his second wife was willfully blind to the man's shortcomings even when stricken with disease and deserted by him. The Society's officers caused the unfortunates to be removed to the hospital, and when they recovered the three older children were



placed temporarily in the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society. A warrant was obtained for the arrest of the heartless father, but he kept out of reach and, in time, he was joined by his wife and their infant. Long after, he wrote to the Secretary. It was a strange letter, in which he said he would give up his children so that he could preach the Gospel unincumbered, and thereby fulfill a mission given unto him from on high. The Society accepted the charge, and is now the legal guardian of the three children, who have been placed in happy homes in the country.

A STRANGE SCENE was enacted in Department Nine of the Superior Court of this city. On the witness stand, beside Judge J. V. Coffey, was a bright-faced little boy, aged eight years. Nearby at a desk sat a young girl, his sister, sixteen years of age, crying hysterically because the Judge had requested her to write her own name, which she was unable to do because she had never attended school. Another child, a gentle-faced lad of twelve years, stood beside the woman who gave him birth. Nearby sat a tall, sallow-faced fellow who pretended that he was a physician, but who had been denounced by the Judge as a vagrant, beggar and degenerate. For a long time the Society's officers had watched this strange family, who were beggars by profession, and had even found work for the man, which was refused. At last the secretary began an action for the guardianship of these minors, and the case was on hearing at the time this story opens. It was proved that the woman was once an honored wife and mother. As an artist in oil and water colors she was a success. One day in a city of a Southern State she met the fellow who pretended to be a physician, and was won by his flattery. In an evil moment she deserted her husband and a

daughter, now grown to womanhood, and with the three other children fled with her vagabond lover. In time the latter brought the woman as low as himself, for she sought surcease from a burning conscience by the use of morphine. From her neck to her feet she had punctured her skin with the hypodermic needle and she was, in consequence, a mass of disgusting sores. Up and down the land they wandered, borrowing and begging. In the latter occupation the children took a prominent part. In Stockton the entire family stood on the street corners and solicited alms from passers-by, until the police compelled them to "move on." In other places the little ones sold cheap candy, needles and knick-knacks, and the money went for the purchase of the vile drug that was hastening their mother to her grave. Sometimes the woman would do little bits of work in art which were sold for the purchase of cheap food and morphine.

All of these shocking details were presented to the court, and the case closed when the little boy, standing beside the Judge, said: "Do want to hear me sing? I can sing lots of songs."

"Yes," replied His Honor, with a smile. Thus encouraged, the little chap launched forth, in a thin childish voice, the ballad, "An Irish Laborer," following it up with a couple of songs of rag-time variety. When he concluded his vocal efforts the child volunteered: "I sing these songs when I sell candy and things, and men give me money."

"And what do you do with the money?" quizzed the Judge.

"Give it to my mother," was the proud response. "So I thought," commented Judge Coffey. "These children are sent forth to beg, and this degenerate man with a college education lives off the proceeds. Of this

unhappy mother I will say nothing. Her own misery is her keenest reproach."

Letters of guardianship were issued to the Society's secretary. The two little boys are now in the Armitage Orphanage, San Mateo, and their education is being specially looked after. The girl is in a family in the country, and her foster parents have her attend an academy near by. Not long ago the elder daughter wrote from her Southern home, saying: "God bless you for what you have done for my little brothers and sister. Tell them that our father died two years ago in the discharge of his duty. He was killed under the wheels of a fire engine while assisting in fighting a great fire." The newspaper clippings of the father's death showed that the man was highly esteemed in his community. He never learned what became of his erring wife and his three wandering children.

HOUSED IN SQUALOR in the back room of a saloon, clothed in filthy rags, and their associates the patrons of their father's grog-shop, was the condition in which the Society's officers found three little tots, the eldest of whom was not yet six years old. The mother was intoxicated most of the time, and she was said to have softening of the brain in consequence. The father seemed indifferent to the situation and did not bother himself about his family so long as his wife did not make a "rough house" in his saloon and drive away his patrons. With a desire to employ pacific measures to effect a change, the officers called the case to the attention of the Board of Police Commissioners, who told the man that he would have to move his family out of the saloon or forfeit his license to sell liquor. He moved the family, but the woman continued to drink heavily, and the man to remain as indifferent as ever. At last it was necessary

to arrest the couple and take the children away. The latter were placed with friends and relatives where they are now being properly cared for.

“HELL ON EARTH—Why, we get enough hell this side of the grave to last us for an eternity,” would no doubt have been the soliloquy of Baby Harold, a year ago, had he been old enough to have applied philosophy to his own case. But the infant was not old enough, nor inclined to indulge in anything but piercing screams, for he had just passed through an ordeal that would have made an adult writhe in agony. The baby’s grandmother had fiendishly placed the little one upon the top of a hot stove. The tender flesh blistered and seared upon contact with the heated metal, and the baby, a mere toddler, went into convulsions with the excruciating torture. Several days later our officers learned of what had been done, and by nightfall the cruelist was behind prison bars. An examination of the baby, a pretty, curly headed little fellow, showed plainly the hellish marks of the torture to which he had been subjected. The thighs showed fiery red wounds and blisters where he had been held on the stove. To Police Judge George Cabaniss the woman explained that she had intended to frighten the infant by setting him on a “warm” stove, to cure him of disobedience.

“I think if you spend five months in the County Jail you will have time to devise some other and less brutal method of correcting infant disobedience,” remarked the Judge. In the Superior Court the custody of little Harold was taken from her.

The foregoing incident in the baby’s life was the culmination of a series of abuses and misuse which made the infant’s early life a hell on earth. Harold was a natural child, and the grandmother took charge of him at birth. What became of his mother could not be



learned. Six months or more before the burning incident the officers found the little fellow in his grandmother's house on Juri street, occupying the same apartments with dogs, cats and poultry, for the woman kept a sort of animal sanitarium, and the live-stock had the run of the interior of the premises. The place was naturally filthy and foul-smelling. On that occasion the officers of this Society caused the baby, and another wee child she was "boarding," to be removed to better quarters, but she managed to get the children back again. The old woman is a study. She loves the child she "boarded," but often expressed hatred for her own unfortunate grandson.

EMACIATED BABIES, thirteen in number, were found in a "baby farm" on Golden Gate avenue. Neighbors had complained of the manner in which the establishment had been conducted, not because it was a place where little ones were housed, but because of the manner in which they were treated. Even to those who saw the children from windows nearby the neglect was shockingly apparent. The first visit to the "farm" was made in the evening. The woman who conducted the place was old and miserly. She declared that three babies were all she had. One of these was hidden away under a dining table in a clothes basket. While investigating the larder another tiny infant was discovered secreted in the food and crockery closet, a place where fresh air could not reach. As the time for investigation proved unsatisfactory, the officers went away, stating that they were convinced that things were all right and that the complaint was unfounded. Early the next morning, however, they paid an unexpected visit to the premises, and found nine more infants all more or less emaciated and showing the great need of soap, water and good food. The room in which the lately discovered nine little



wretches were kept was a small apartment off the kitchen. The two beds in which they slept were a mass of rags, too filthy and tattered to be spoken of as mattresses, sheets and blankets. In the midst of these were a number of rancid smelling nursing bottles. The old woman's milk bill was \$2.50 per month. Condensed milk, too, was scarce, only a half-can of a cheap brand of the article being found in the cupboard. The little tots presented a pitiful sight as, clothed in filthy rags, they rolled around the dirty floor, sucking in desperation on a few old dry crusts of bread. Considering that many had not even cut their first teeth, it was futile effort, and served only to increase than to diminish their appetites. Besides the babies the old woman kept a grown son and a worthless, beer-soaked loafer and three adult lodgers in the house. Inquiry failed to bring out the names of the children or their parents and guardians. The baby farmer's memory utterly failed on all matters pertaining to the family history of her charges, but she did succeed in remembering that she was paid from \$12 to \$15 per month for the "care" of the helpless little wretches. The woman was told that she would have to dispose of all the children or answer to a charge of cruelty in the Police Court. She protested that it was her means of making a living, but she was informed that the Society was concerned only for the welfare of the babies, and not worrying over her revenue. In two days the little ones were moved to other quarters.

BROTHERS REUNITED, after having been parted for several years was one of the pleasing features of this Society's work. A year or two ago three little boys, labeled and tagged like so much merchandise, landed in this city from one of the large cities of Missouri. After considerable search on the part of our officers their mother was found, but under circumstances which made it neces-

sary to place the little fellows in the care of Father Crowley of the Youths' Directory. One day, not long ago, a sturdy young fellow of fifteen years walked into this office and asked for his brothers who had been sent to their mother here. "You see, grandmother kept me and sent the others along. She was old and didn't have enough money to keep all of us," he explained. "Last month grandmother died and I just thought I'd come out West and find my little brothers. I don't care to see my mother because she——" The lad stopped speaking, twisted his cap in embarrassment and then resumed. "The trainmen were kind to me and gave me a 'lift' in the blind baggage. When I'd get broke I'd stop off at some town, shine shoes, run errands and do chores till I got fixed again, and here I am, and I am broke again. Can you put me onto where the kids are?" Within an hour the youthful traveler was telling "the kids" all about his experiences. Father Crowley found employment for the boy nearby, so that he frequently sees his little brothers.

LOVE FOR STRONG DRINK was the cause of the downfall of a woman who might have been a happy mother in a pleasant home, instead of an outcast and inmate of a prison cell. When our officers found the woman in her home on Fourteenth street she was badly intoxicated, a condition to which she was no stranger. In the arms of this whisky-loving mother was her three months' old infant, a tiny, weazened, little thing whose limbs were scarcely larger than a man's finger. The woman was arrested for cruelty to her children, and the next day she was committed to the County Jail for a long term by Police Judge A. J. Fritz. When she was arrested she was in the company of her sister whose habits were as bad as could be, and whose neglect of her own infant the year before caused its death. The baby of the convicted

woman was placed in the Children's Hospital, where it recovered, and, with three other children, was placed with the father's relatives, and they are doing well. Now the unhappy woman has no home and her children are taken from her. If she has any regret she does not show it, for her love for liquor is still stronger than her love for home, husband or children.

THREE INFANTS NEARLY STARVED were discovered in an old shack of a house on Shipley street. The mother, too, was a physical wreck. Neighbors stated that drink on her part was the cause of their condition. The father was an able-bodied fellow, but his indifference amounted to criminality. The house was squalid and foul-smelling in the extreme, yet he ate and slept there unmindful that his wife and babies were nearly dead. One was but four weeks old, another fourteen months, and the eldest only two years of age. The mother and the youngest infant were removed by our officers to the City and County Hospital, and the other two placed in the Infant Shelter. For a time the man paid for the care of the latter, under threats of arrest if he neglected this obligation, but later he fled from the city. However, the children are well provided for.

SUSPENDED BY THE EARS out of a second-story window was the painful experience of a pretty little seven-year-old boy who lived with his mother on Eddy street. The latter had for a companion a worthless fellow who preferred to live in idleness than to work. He beat her children and ate her food with the same complacency as one who had a right on the premises. One day the fellow took the notion that he wanted to hear the youngest boy say his prayers—not that there was any piety in the demand, but he wanted to be amused. The child refused to make such a contribution to the fellow's whim, and the

big brute seized the child by the ears and held him out of the window, threatening to drop the screaming child into the yard if the command was not obeyed. Our officers soon had the fiendish scamp behind the prison bars. Police Judge E. P. Mogan, upon learning the facts, decided that, if the man was interested in praying, he should have all the time he wanted, but he would have to do his own praying. The sentence was one year in the County Jail, all the law provides for cases of cruelty.

“WE WILL BREAK UP THIS BABY FARM in short order,” indignantly remarked Dr. W. C. Hassler, Inspecting Physician of the Board of Health. The place referred to is on Folsom street near Third, and the occasion was a visit of Dr. Hassler, Dr. A. S. Adler and this Society’s secretary, the latter as a Deputy Inspector, to a place where four small infants were boarded by a Mrs. B—. The officers were making their first rounds among the “baby farmers” in the enforcement of the new laws regulating and controlling such places. Words can not describe the condition of Mrs. B.’s “farm.” The plumbing was defective and the stench was intolerable. Filth, rags and rubbish prevailed. The infants were nearly naked and their bedding consisted of masses of damp, disease-breeding, cast-off garments. There was no food in sight, but sour beer cans and empty liquor bottles littered the premises. Inquiry developed the fact that the house was frequented by a lot of low loafers of both sexes who should have been arrested for vagrancy. Dr. Hassler condemned the premises as insani-tary, and this Society’s officer caused the removal of the infants at once. Mrs. B. was receiving from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week for taking “care” of the little ones.

A WOMAN’S SMILES lured a vain barber from his home, wife and children. Day after day he was to be found at



his mistress' side, while the wife sewed to earn money to buy food for the three small children. At last sickness overtook the faithful mother. The baby, too, became very ill. The case was reported to this Society, and the man was found in the room of his mistress. He was taken to his home and warned that his conduct would land him behind prison bars. But his mind had been poisoned and, when the opportunity presented, the barber fled to Stockton. There he was arrested by our officers and brought back. The death of the baby and his own disgrace seemed to open his eyes. He was convicted, but released on probation. The man took his family to the country and, at last accounts, he was providing for them as he should. Another feature of the case which had much to do with the barber's reform was that the "strange woman" was warned that she would be arrested for vagrancy if she continued to encourage her former foolish lover.

RAIN IN TORRENTS poured through the open windows and doors of a little hovel in a dingy alley off Brannan street. Old, mildewed furniture littered the cheerless rooms. In the midst of this filth and wretchedness sat a thinly clad woman holding in her arms a naked baby whose head was infested with sores caused by neglect. By her side was a bright little youngster munching a hard crust of bread he had found in a neighbor's waste barrel. The mother was insane, so the people nearby said. The unfortunate woman and her offspring were removed at once to the Emergency Hospital, and on the following day the little ones were placed in institutions. The woman was subsequently committed to a hospital for the care of insane. The husband and father was arrested and charged with cruelty and neglect of his children. He earned \$4 a day in one of the big shipyards. "I took my wife out of an insane asylum, but she got so



bad that I could not manage her, so I left home and got a room for myself where I would not be bothered," was his excuse for his conduct. His philosophy got him into jail.

A FAMILY SCATTERED through the dissolute habits of the husband, was the sad story learned while investigating a case of neglect in the southern part of the city. Search was being made for three bright little boys who were reported as practically living on the streets and acquiring habits which in time would make them outlaws. One night President E. W. Newhall and the officers located the boys with their father in what had once been their home. The man had gone to bed drunk, as usual, and the three little urchins had tumbled down upon a filthy excuse for a bed and pulled over themselves a few old rags to keep out the cold. Their preparation for retirement consisted of tossing their shoes and caps into a corner. A black dog announced the arrival of the officers. An inspection of the premises showed that the four rooms had been stripped of every article of furniture that the second-hand dealer could be induced to buy. To Mr. Newhall the man said:

"Yes, I sold the furniture for \$15 and, to tell the truth, I drank up about all of the money." It was learned that the wife and mother was in the City and County Hospital. She was a good woman and her struggle to keep the family together by taking in washing and going out housecleaning had broken down her health and the chance of her recovery was small. The two small girls had been taken by friends, but the boys, who loved the freedom of the streets, decided to remain with their father. "Oh, the boys get enough to eat; the neighbors feed them," explained the man to Mr. Newhall. He stated that he was a carpenter and capable of earning good wages, and added that his house was not so badly

“upset” when his wife was well and able to work. When the three blinking, sleepy youngsters learned that they had to be removed to better quarters they set up a dismal cry which brought out half of the neighborhood. That night the boys received the first bath they had had for a very long time. On the following day Judge F. J. Murasky committed them to the care of the Boys’ and Girls’ Aid Society.

BLACK AND BLUE SPOTS, contusions, bruises and lacerations covered the little girl’s head, neck, face and arms. On the back of one hand was an oval wound produced by human teeth. One ear was partly torn from the head. On her wrist was another wound where she had been stabbed with a pair of scissors. The back of her head was swollen, soft and spongy from frequent beatings. Such was the hasty inventory of injuries to the child, who was scarce thirteen years old, as she sat in the Society’s office, after being rescued from a furious attack of her mother.

“Mother did it,” she explained. “She has a terrible temper, and when she gets started she acts like she is crazy.” Then followed a shocking tale of a woman’s brutality. Billets of wood, stove poker, potato masher, scissors and even her teeth—anything to cause pain—were used upon the child without mercy and with frequency.

“This is the worst case of the kind we ever had,” exclaimed Dr. Crabtree at the Children’s Hospital a little later, upon examining the injured child. The physician declared that there was not a spot on the girl’s body as big as one’s hand but what showed the marks of violence and abuse. The mental and moral make-up of such a woman as the mother of this child is certainly a mystery. Her physical condition made arrest, so richly deserved, out of the question. There are six other children,

but they were never mistreated. The father, however, was arrested but released on bail. Day by day he was with his family, but he seemed blind, or indifferent, to what was going on in his home. The man earned a good salary, dressed well and lived well. His own room he kept in order, though the rest of the house was dirty and poorly furnished. What to do with such parents was a puzzle, for to have sent the father to jail would have deprived the family of his support. After some correspondence with relatives, the Society sent the injured child and a deaf brother to a good home in the East. The other children were placed in the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, and the father compelled to pay for their care. In time these were restored to their parents who had made a good home for them. The family has been under constant surveillance, and for many months seems to be doing well.

BABIES FOUND STARVING while their mother sat insanely by and the father drinking among the water front saloons. A more wretched condition of affairs than that which confronted the Society's officers upon entering a foul-smelling house on Mission street, near Thirteenth, could hardly be imagined. The elder of the two infants was only two years old, and both were naked. Rain percolated through the roof and walls. A little smoky lamp threw dismal rays of yellow light over the appalling scene. The woman's mind was gone. Near her were a few pieces of new cloth which indicated that instinct, rather than reason, had induced her to make preparations for another visit of the stork. The officers removed the mother and babies to the City and County Hospital, and a week later the hospital physician telephoned that the little stranger had arrived, "but it is a weak, puny baby and the mother has been insane ever since you brought her here," he stated. All of the babies were

placed in the care of the Catholic Sisters at Mt. St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum. The father was arrested. Though Police Judge Morgan gave him a chance to work and support his children, the fellow neglected the opportunity. He was therefore imprisoned in the County Jail. Love for liquor was his undoing.

---

#### THE FOUNDLING.

The moon was down to its last quarter. A Mission street patrolman noted the fact and subconsciously put his hand into his pocket and made mental note of the fact that he was in about the same condition. He mused upon the uncertainties of life and the freaks of fate and, while thus musing as he leaned against a corner, consciousness took flight and he slept—only for an instant however, for he woke with a start and with a guilty fear that he had been slumbering through the night and the following day and into the next night. What startled him? Only a belated pedestrian who hurried by carrying in his arms a bundle, maybe a violin or something of the sort. The patrolman strolled along his beat, after watching the pedestrian disappear in the distance.

\* \* \* \*

The infant awoke. Strange things had happened since she came into this world, a few days previous, from—she knew not where—but this awakening was the strangest of all. No mother's arm nestled her close to the breast. No mother's eyes looked into her own. Around her was a blanket and outside of this a basket, far away up yonder, some things were shining, but they were not mother's eyes. They were only little stars. There were sounds, but they were not mother's voice. It was the autumn winds blowing through the trees.



Baby realized that she wanted something, and the little red lips searched to left and right, but found not a mother's breast. Then something else caused her pain, for the cold night air was working its way into the tiny human body, and, infant-like, she cried, loud and long.

\* \* \* \*

After awhile a door opened and a flood of light shone upon the steps. An elderly lady peered out into the night, and suddenly exclaimed: "My God! someone has left a baby on the doorsteps." Just then the patrolman sauntered up and inquired: "What's doing?" Together they picked up the little human mite, basket and all, and took her into the house. Then from out the shadows of the trees across the street slipped the figure of a man. He stole away quickly and quietly, as one who had committed some evil deed. Half an hour later the foundling was in the arms of the kindly matron at the Central Emergency Hospital. A day or so after the little one was brought to the office of this Society, whose officers were asked to find a home for her. She was a bright, healthy bit of a baby, with blue eyes and a broad forehead and shapely physique.

Fate is something strange and mysterious. It happened that there was present a kind-hearted matron whose home had never been blessed by a child. Instantly the telephone receiver was off the hook and "Central" was calling for a downtown business house.

"May I take her home? She is such a dear, sweet, little thing. Oh! do say 'yes'," cried the lady, earnestly.

"It's up to you, mamma," came the answer from the good-natured husband. No longer is that home childless. No longer is the foundling homeless.

---



## THE AWAKENING.

“Come, children, it’s time to go to sleep. We’ll sleep well to-night—nothing to wake us—yes, we’ll sleep.” The woman, still young and fairly pretty, staggered across the room and from a bottle poured a large quantity of red liquor into a glass. Before drinking the stuff she held it up to the light and laughed in an hysterical sort of way and then drained the glass to the last drop. Two little ones watched their mother with apprehensive mien. They had seen her drink the ruddy liquid often before, and they knew its effects; but this night her mood was different and intuition told them that they were in danger.

“Now lie down, and mamma will sleep beside you—we will all go to sleep together,” and, again laughing in that strange way she placed the children upon the bed and then slowly turned off the gas. The children wondered why she stood so long and so still under the gas fixtures. “Yes, we will all go to sleep together,” cried the woman, and she joined the children who wondered what it meant.

Soon strange visions passed before their eyes and their lids refused to stay open, and sleep came. Suddenly there was a loud crash. The door was burst in and the windows were thrown open, but the three slept on, undisturbed. A physician was called, and kindly hands prepared hot, black coffee and other stimulants, which were forced down the throats of the three sleepers. At last they awoke drowsily and feeling queerly. They wanted to sleep again, but were not permitted, for to do so meant death.

“It was all an accident,” explained the wretched mother when, a little later, she recovered her senses. For over a year this Society’s officers strove to have the unfortunate woman stop in her downward course, but all to no purpose. Drink was her master. At last the fu-

ture welfare of the two children, now twelve and nine years of age, demanded that radical steps be taken. Letters of guardianship were issued by Judge J. V. Coffey to the secretary who, with the aid of the Children's Agent, placed the children in nice homes where foster-parents bestow that care and attention so sadly lacking in the "home" from which they were removed. That the change is appreciated and that they have no desire to go back to the old conditions is apparent from the following extract from a letter written recently by the little girl: \* \* \* "I am very happy in my new home, and I am glad that I have been taken from my mother. I don't think that my brother or I would have been alive now if we had been left with her. I am going to school regularly every day, and I have been perfect in my lessons. \* \* \* There is no fighting up here like there was at home, nor drinking, either." \* \* \*

---

#### RETRIBUTION.

In Mrs. C.'s mental make-up there were two distinctive features. She loved gaiety, balls, parties and young company, and she had a violent temper. When she married she kept the temper well concealed, and her husband had promised her all the pleasure she could get out of life. But, alas! for her ambitions, which were shattered in less than a year after the golden band had been placed upon her finger. A little stranger came into the household, welcomed by the proud father but unwelcomed by the mother. So bitterly did she resent the intrusion of the bright-eyed baby boy and his interference with her social aspirations that she grew in time to hate him even more than she did when the stork's wing hovered over the roof, and, as the months passed by, the old-time temper was manifest with more fre-

quency. When little Harry was five years of age he expected the rod daily, with the same regularity as he did his breakfast. So cowered did he become that he dared not whisper to his loving father of what happened when he and his mother were alone in the home. But the neighbors knew what was taking place when the father was away and, after several indignation meetings, they decided to tell the officers of this Society.

"It is an outrage the way Mrs. C. whips that poor little fellow, but none of us dare to tell his father," complained one.

"She beats the child without mercy a dozen times a day, and the more she whips him the more she works herself into a perfect frenzy. If you will send an officer I will let him see for himself at my side window," exclaimed a second.

The offer was accepted, and soon the officer was installed back of the window curtains. Half an hour later the whipping began and was continued, not as a parent corrects an unruly child, but with the unrestrained savageness of one who delights in inflicting pain. When the sight and the screams became unbearable the officer rushed to Mrs. C.'s door, which was soon opened in response to his violent ringing of the bell. At first the woman made denial of cruelty, but, when confronted with the proof, she broke down and pleaded for mercy. To be taken to jail, to hear the story of her cruelty told in a crowded courtroom, to know her husband's wrath and be publicly disgraced would kill her. The officer realized that she spoke the truth, for her condition made anything more than a warning unjustifiable. However, she pledged her word of honor never to give vent to her hatred and temper again.

"The day may come, madam, when every blow dealt in anger will strike back into your own heart," was the officer's parting prophecy. A few months later another

wee bit of humanity joined Mr. C.'s family circle, and the neighbors, who always know everything, said that the mother seemed to fairly idolize the baby girl.

In the middle of November a thin, sickly woman stood at the railroad ticket office and asked for transportation to Arizona. She gave the name of Mrs. C. The Society's officer, who chanced to be near, could hardly believe that she was the once comely matron he had warned, but she told him of her plight, a sad story, indeed. The girl baby, whom she had fairly worshiped, had died from diphtheria. Little Harry soon followed his sister to the grave, and the dread disease, consumption, had seized upon the mother and turned to quick consumption, so the doctors said. Now she was going to the hot climate of Arizona. Mr. C. was unable financially to accompany his wife. As she held out her hand at parting the afflicted woman said: "Oh! how often have I thought of your words. This is my punishment."





## HONORARY MEMBER.

---

SONNTAG, Col. CHARLES.

---

## LIFE MEMBERS

---

Boardman, T. D.	McCreery, Andrew B.
Borel, Antoine	†McDonald, R. H.
Bourne, William B.	McLane, Louis
†Boyd, Alexander	Merrill, John F.
Bradley, Mrs. George L.	Mills, D. O.
Bremer, Mrs. Amelia	Newhall, Geo. A.
†Cowell, Henry	†Newhall, Henry G.
†Crocker, Charles	†Newhall, H. M.
†Davis, J. Z.	†Newhall, Mrs. H. M.
†DeLaveaga, J. V.	†Palache, Gilbert
DeLaveaga, M. A.	Palache, Mrs. Marjory
†Dewey, Squire P.	Payne, Theodore F.
Doe, Charles F.	Pope, George A.
†Donohoe, Joseph A.	†Prescott, George W.
Drexler, Mrs. Elise A.	Prior, J. K.
†Flood, J. C.	†Rosenstock, S. W.
Grant, J. D.	†Sharon, William
Greenebaum, Sigmund	Smith, James B.
Haggin, J. B.	Smith, Mrs. Mary R.
Haas, William	†Strauss, Levi
†Hale, Joseph P.	†Tavis, Lloyd
†Harmon, A. K. P.	Thompson, John D.
Holbrook, Charles	Van Sicklen, F. W.
†Horstman, H.	Wallace, Bradley L.
Keith, John M.	Weill, Raphael
†Lent, William H.	Williams, Thomas H., Jr.
†Magee, Thomas	†Willis, William
Marshall, Mrs. D. P.	

---

## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

---

Ackerman, Charles L.	Allen, E. T.
†Adams, John M.	Allen, Henry F.
Adams, L. S.	Allen, James M.
†Ainsworth, George J.	†Alvord, William

† Deceased

Ames, Worthington  
 Amrath, J. W.  
 Andrus, Milton  
 Arnold, Dr. J. Dennis  
 Arnstein, Ludwig  
 †Ashburner, William  
 †Ashton, Charles  
 †Avy, Eugene  
 Babcock, William  
 Bachman, Mrs. S.  
 Barry, Edward D.  
 Basch, S.  
 Batchelder, H. L.  
 Beaver, Frederick H.  
 †Beaver, George W.  
 Benedict, Courtland S.  
 Bertheau, Cesar  
 †Bigelow, Samuel C.  
 Birmingham, John  
 Bishop, Chas. R.  
 Bissell, Wm. A.  
 †Boggs, Hon. John  
 Bosworth, Charles J.  
 †Bowen, E. J.  
 Boyd, Mrs. Alex.  
 Bradford, J. Otis  
 Brandenstein, Joseph  
 †Brandenstein, Mrs. Joseph  
 Brandenstein, Mrs. M. J.  
 †Britton, Joseph  
 Brooks, Payton H.  
 †Brown, Thomas  
 Brown, E.  
 Bruce, Robert  
 Buckbee, Spencer C.  
 Buckingham, George H.  
 Burns, Col. Daniel M.  
 Butler, George E.  
 Cal. Saw Works  
 †Cassin, P. J.  
 †Chase, James B.  
 Chase, J. M.  
 Clark, Warren D.  
 Cluff, William  
 †Cohen, A. A.  
 Cole, Foster P.  
 †Cole, N. P.  
 Coleman, Edward  
 Coleman, John C.  
 Conmy, Thomas C.  
 Coop, John  
 Cope, W. B.

Coxhead, Mrs. Almeria  
 †Crawford, Andrew  
 †Crim, Mrs. Maria L.  
 †Crim, Samuel  
 Crocker, Henry J.  
 Crocker, William H.  
 Crowley, Rev. D. O.  
 Crowley, T. J.  
 †Cummings, Capt. George  
 Currey, John  
 Cutter, Edward B.  
 Dakin, Frederick H.  
 †Davidson, D. B.  
 Davis, Andrew M.  
 Davis, George A.  
 Davis, Henry L.  
 Davis, Horace  
 †Davis, Isaac E.  
 Davis, Willis E.  
 †Dean, Peter  
 Dean, Walter E.  
 Deane, Mrs. William A.  
 Denicke, Col. E. A.  
 Dennigan, Thomas  
 Devlin, Frank J.  
 †Devoe, Benj. O.  
 Dimond, Edwin R.  
 †Dimond, Gen. W. H.  
 †Dobbinson, James H.  
 †Dodge, Henry L.  
 Dollar, Robert  
 Donzell, A. J.  
 †Donahue, Mrs. Annie  
 †Donahue, J. Mervin  
 †Donnelly, E. T.  
 Dornin, Geo. D.  
 Dutton, William J.  
 Duveneck, Hugo  
 †Eastland, Joseph G.  
 †Edgerton, Henry C.  
 Ehrman, Alfred  
 †Eldridge, Oliver  
 †Engleberg, Emil A.  
 Esberg, A. I.  
 Faymonville, Bernard  
 Field, Mrs. H. K.  
 Folger, J. A.  
 Fontana, M. J.  
 †Forbes, A. B.  
 Foster, A. W.  
 Fricke, John W.  
 Fritch, George

- Froelich, Christian  
 †Fuller, William P.  
 Gantner & Mattern Co.  
 †Garratt, W. T.  
 †Garronne, Charles A.  
 Garoutte, Hon. C. H.  
 Gates, J. R.  
 Geissler, Louis F.  
 †Gerstle, Lewis  
 Ghirardelli, D.  
 †Gibbs, C. V. S.  
 †Gibbs, George W.  
 Goecker, Charles  
 Goodall, Edwin  
 †Gottig, Lawrence  
 †Granniss, Col. Geo. W.  
 Grant, Tom C.  
 Greenewald, I. H.  
 †Greenwood, M.  
 Greenzweig, Geo.  
 Guggenheim, Leon  
 Gutte, I.  
 Habenicht, Fritz  
 Hale, Marshall  
 Hale, R. B.  
 †Hall, W. G.  
 †Harker, Asa  
 Harris, Dr. Geo. R.  
 Harrison, A. D.  
 Haslett Warehouse Co.  
 Hawes, Miss Margaret  
 †Hayes, George R. B.  
 Hayne, Mrs. Robert Y.  
 †Hayward, Alvinza  
 Heald, E. P.  
 Hecht, Mrs. M. H.  
 †Hecht, Mrs. A. E.  
 Hedger, Henry A.  
 Heller, S. W.  
 †Henarie, D. V. B.  
 †Robinson, L. L.  
 †Roman, Anton  
 Roos, Mrs. Adolph  
 Roos, Adolph  
 Roos, Achille  
 †Rosewald, J. H.  
 †Rouleau, F. A.  
 Rowe, Purcell  
 †Roy, Robert  
 Sachs, Lippmann  
 †Sachs, Louis  
 †Sanders, George H.  
 †Sanderson, George H.  
 †Sather, Peder  
 Schweitzer, Maurice  
 †Selby, Prentis  
 †Shafter, James McM.  
 Shannon, M.  
 †Sharp, William H.  
 †Sheldon, Mark  
 Sherwood, Mrs. R.  
 Sherwood, W. R.  
 Shirley, John  
 †Shoobert, John E.  
 †Shreve, George C.  
 Siebe, Hon. John D.  
 †Simon, Herman L.  
 Simpson, Capt. A. M.  
 Simpson, Andrew M.  
 †Sloss, Louis  
 Sloss, Louis, Jr.  
 Sloss Leon  
 †Smith, John A.  
 †Smith, Capt. J. J.  
 †Sneath, R. G.  
 Southern Pacific Milling Co.  
 †Spaulding, George  
 Spaulding, Geo. S.  
 Spreckels, Claus  
 Spreckels, A. B.  
 Spring, John R.  
 †Spring, F. S.  
 †Spring, T. W.  
 †Sroufe, John  
 †Stanley, Samuel L.  
 Stevens, Martin  
 †Stieger, Charles R.  
 Stone, Col. George  
 Stow, Vanderlynn  
 Herrin, Mrs. W. F.  
 Herrin, William F.  
 Herzstein, Dr. M.  
 Heuter, Ernest L.  
 Hewitt, D.  
 †Heydenfeldt, S.  
 Heynemann, Mrs. M. H.  
 Hill, Horace L., Jr.  
 †Hochkoffler, R.  
 Hochstader, Robert B.  
 †Hoge, J. P.  
 Hooper, J. A.  
 †Hooper, William B.  
 Hopkins, E. W.  
 †Hopkins, Moses

- Hopkins, Timothy  
 Houghton, Mrs. J. F.  
 †Houghton, James F.  
 Houghton, R. E.  
 Howell, J. R.  
 Hume, R. D.  
 †Hunter, Nathaniel  
 †Hyman, Moses  
 Jacobi, Mrs. J. J.  
 Jackson, C. W.  
 †Jackson, Col. John P.  
 †Jarboe, John R.  
 Jones, Everitt  
 †Jones, M. P.  
 †Johnson, J. C.  
 †Johnson, John M.  
 Josselyn, George M.  
 Judas, Alphonse  
 †Judson, Egbert  
 †Kashland, M. S.  
 †Keating, M. J.  
 †Kellogg, George H.  
 Kempff, Rear Admiral Louis  
 King, Homer S.  
 Kirkland, Mrs. Ettie W.  
 Kirkpatrick, Thomas  
 †Kittle, J. G.  
 Kittle, Mrs. H. de W.  
 Kline, George W.  
 Kohn, I.  
 Kohl, Miss Mary E.  
 Kohl, Mrs. William  
 †Kohler, Charles  
 Koster, Fred J.  
 Kullman, Herbert  
 Lachman, Henry  
 Landers, William J.  
 Levison, J. B.  
 Liebes, Julian  
 †Lichtenberg, R.  
 Lougee, F. W.  
 †Loughborough, A. H.  
 †Low, F. F.  
 Lowenberg, Mrs. I.  
 Lowenthal, Mrs. Phæbe  
 Lugsdin, Jay  
 †Lux, Mrs. Charles  
 Lynch, Hon. Jeremiah  
 Macdonald, Col. William  
 Madge, Frederick  
 Magee, Thos. & Sons  
 Magee, Wm. A.  
 Martin, Mrs. Eleanor  
 †Martin, Henry  
 †Martin, Henry McL.  
 †Marshall, David P.  
 Marye, George T., Jr.  
 Mayerstein, Mrs. L.  
 †Mayne, Charles  
 †Mangels, J. H.  
 †Masten, N. K.  
 McKittrick, Mrs. Mary S.  
 McNicoll, A. J.  
 Mendell, Geo. H., Jr.  
 †Messick, R. S.  
 Metcalf, George  
 Meyer, Daniel  
 Mighell, W. E.  
 Miller, H. M. A.  
 Moffit, James  
 Moffitt, J. K.  
 †Murray, Byron, Jr.  
 Monteagle, Louis F.  
 Moulton, Irving F.  
 Mullins, Charles F.  
 †McMurtry, W. S.  
 †McAllister, Hall  
 †McClure, David  
 †McComb, Gen. John  
 McNear, George W., Jr.  
 Neal, Chas. S.  
 Nelson, Capt. Charles  
 Newhall, E. W.  
 Newhall, W. Mayo  
 Newhall, Walter S.  
 Nichols, Mrs. Ellen W.  
 Nichols, Miss Grace  
 O'Brien & Spotorno  
 †Ohm, Edward F.  
 Olney, Warren, Jr.  
 †O'Sullivan, C. D.  
 Otis, Mrs. Lucy H.  
 Otis, James  
 Perkins, Hon. Geo. C.  
 Palache, James  
 Palache, Thomas H.  
 Palache, Whitney  
 Perkins, Samuel  
 †Pace, Charles  
 Pacific Tel. & Telegraph Co.  
 Parcels-Greenwood Co.  
 Park, Mrs. Ella F.  
 Parrott & Co.  
 Paulist Fathers, 628 Cal. St.

- Phelan, Hon. James D.  
 Pierson, William M.  
 Pike, Chas. W.  
 Pillsbury, Evans S.  
 Pitman, Francis H.  
 Platt, Horace G.  
 Pond, E. B.  
 Porter, W. S.  
 †Reddy, Hon. Patrick  
 Reinstein, J. B.  
 Rey, V. J. A.  
 Rich, A. J.  
 Rigdon, Dr. R. L.  
 †Stow, W. W.  
 †Strouse, Mark  
 Strybring, Mrs. Helene  
 Sutter, Daniel  
 Swanberg, Chas. O.  
 Swayne, Robert H.  
 Sweeney, Lorenzo H.  
 Symmes, Frank J.  
 Talbot, Miss Sylvia  
 Talbot, William H.  
 Tams, Sampson  
 Tappenbeck, William  
 †Taylor, John  
 Tevis, Mrs. W. S.  
 Tevis, W. S.  
 †Thornhauser, S. M.  
 †Tobin, Richard  
 Tooby, Frank H.  
 Towne, Mrs. Alice M.  
 †Tubbs, A. L.  
 Tubbs, Alfred S.  
 Vail, A. H.  
 Van Der Naillen, A., Jr.  
 Van Sicklen, Mrs. F. W.  
 Vesper, Oliver M.  
 Volkman, C. M.  
 Volkman, George F.  
 von Rhein, O. F.  
 Walker, Mrs. Oscar V.  
 Walter, I. N.  
 Wangenheim, Sol  
 †Ward, Michael  
 Warnock, James  
 †Washburn, H.  
 Washington, Mrs. Alice B.  
 †Waterhouse, C.  
 Watkins, A. A.  
 †Watson, Charles L.  
 Watt, Rolla V.  
 Weinmann, L.  
 Wenzelburger, A.  
 Welch, Samuel B.  
 †Wellman, B.  
 Wheaton, M. A.  
 Wheelan, Peter  
 White, Major J. A.  
 White, M. J.  
 Whittier, W. F.  
 Whittell, George  
 †Whittle, Deering  
 Wilcutt, J. L.  
 †Williams, H. B.  
 Williams, Hon. A. P.  
 †Wilmerding, J. C.  
 †Wilson, S. M.  
 Wilson, Edgar M.  
 Wilson, Mountford S.  
 †Winans, Joseph W.  
 Wood, Henry P.  
 Wood, W. S.  
 †Woods, F. H.  
 †Woodward, H. W.  
 †Woolworth, R. C.  
 Worden, Clinton E.  
 †Wormser, Isaac  
 Wright, C. S.  
 Yates, Chas. M.  
 Zimmerman, Mrs. Frank C

---

† Deceased





## **In Memoriam.**

---

The Society mourns the loss by death of the following members since the issuance of the last report :

### **Life**

HENRY COWELL,	WILLIAM H. LENT,
R. H. McDONALD,	GILBERT PALACHE,

### **Annual**

WILLIAM ALVORD,	WILLIAM B. HOOPER,
CHARLES ASHTON,	ANTON ROMAN,
SAMUEL C. BIGELOW,	R. LICHTENBERG,
MRS. JOS. BRANDENSTEIN,	CAPT. J. J. SMITH,
E. J. BOWEN,	JOHN SROUFE,
N. P. COLE,	MRS. A. E. HECHT.
ALVINZA HAYWARD, (Incorporator.)	

## FORM OF BEQUEST

---

To those who may feel disposed to donate by Will to the benevolent objects of this society, the following is submitted as a form:

### FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto "The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation existing under the Laws of the State of California, the sum of - —— dollars, to be applied to the uses of said corporation.

### FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto "The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, all (here insert description of property).

Together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns forever.

Section 1313 of the Civil Code of this State provides that "No estate, real or personal, shall be bequeathed or devised to any charitable or benevolent society or corporation, or to any person or persons in trust for charitable uses, except the same be done by will duly executed at least thirty days before the decease of the testator; and if so made at least thirty days prior to such death, such devise and legacy, and each of them, shall be valid; provided, that no such devises or bequests shall collectively exceed one-third of the estate\* of the testator leaving legal heirs, and in such case a pro rata deduction from such devises or bequests shall be made so as to reduce the aggregate thereof to one-third of such estate; and all dispositions of property made contrary hereto shall be void, and go to the residuary legatee or devisee, next of kin, or heirs according to law."

---

\*Construed to mean distributable estate.

## **Annual Membership**

---

(Payable on the first of each fiscal year) - - - - \$5 00

---

## **Life Membership**

---

(No further payment of dues required) - - - - \$100 00

---

A beautiful Certificate of Membership, 17x19 inches in size, framed in weathered oak, suitable to be hung in home or office, is presented to each Life Member.













*The* CALIFORNIA SOCIETY *for the*  
PREVENTION *of* CRUELTY *to* CHILDREN



ANNUAL REPORT





# THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

## Prevention of Cruelty to Children

A STATE ORGANIZATION

The Second Incorporated in the World

---

### THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1907

THE



San Francisco, Cal.

Office: Rooms 502-504 Hibernia Building

No. 11 JONES ST.

Telephone: - - Market 1871

---

SAN FRANCISCO:

SHANNON-CONMY COMPANY, PRINTERS, 509 CLAY STREET

1908

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS  
OF  
THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
.. 1908 ..

**PRESIDENT:**

EDWIN W. NEWHALL.

**ACTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT:**

JOHN F. MERRILL.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS:**

JOHN BERMINGHAM .....	San Francisco
W. B. BOURN .....	San Francisco
A. W. FOSTER .....	San Francisco
JAMES B. HAGGIN .....	San Francisco
WILLIAM J. DUTTON .....	San Francisco
CHARLES HOLBROOK .....	San Francisco
HOMER S. KING .....	San Francisco
ANDREW B. McCREERY .....	San Francisco
D. O. MILLS .....	New York
HON. GEO. C. PERKINS .....	San Francisco
JOSEPH BRANDENSTEIN .....	San Francisco
L. H. SWEENEY .....	San Francisco
JOHN D. THOMPSON .....	San Francisco
F. W. VAN SICKLEN .....	Alameda
RAPHAEL WEILL .....	San Francisco
WILLIAM F. WHITTIER .....	San Francisco

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

E. W. NEWHALL	FAIRFAX H. WHEELAN
T. H. PALACHE	GEORGE A. NEWHALL
LIPPMAN SACHS	A. I. ESBERG
HENRY L. DAVIS	ALLAN POLLOK
JOHN F. MERRILL	WILLIAM HAAS
LOUIS F. MONTEAGLE	

**SECRETARY:**

M. J. WHITE

**ASS'T SECRETARY:**

MRS. K. M. WHITE

**TREASURER:**

GEORGE A. NEWHALL.

Counsel .....	{ HON. C. H. GAROUTTE HON. ROBERT T. DEVLIN
Attorneys .....	{ PURCELL ROWE EDGAR T. ZOOK T. J. CROWLEY
Physicians .....	{ DR. RUFUS L. RIGDON DR. W. W. WYMORE DR. ANNIE G. LYLE

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

---

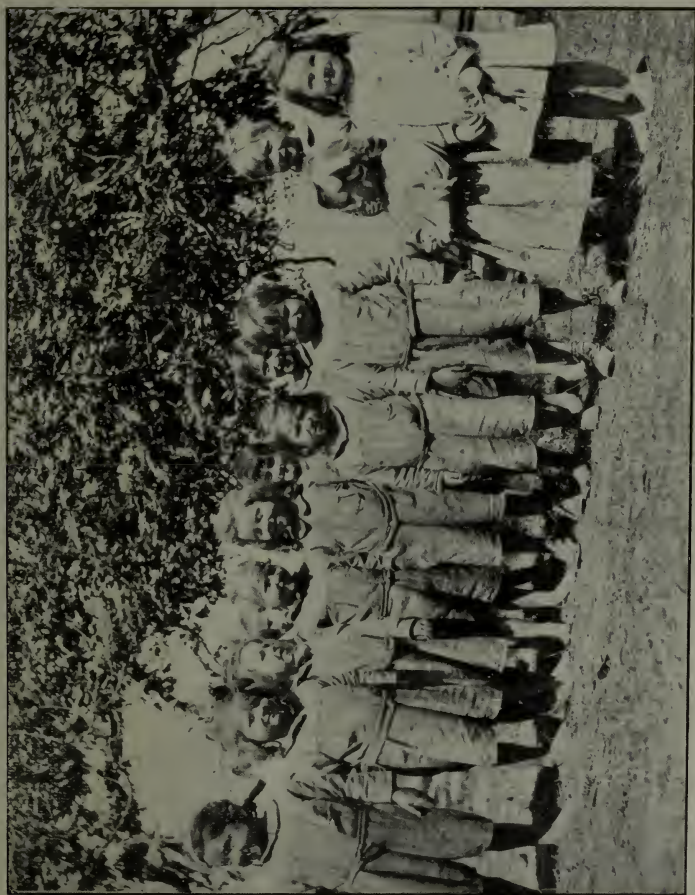
FELLOW MEMBERS AND FRIENDS: "It is with with no small pride that I call your attention to the great benefit to humanity our Society has been, and especially in the year just closed. The Society's statistics show that there is a steady increase in crime against childhood, and while this fact must be regarded with keen regret, still it is indeed gratifying to know that we have been instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of thousands of helpless little ones. The apparent increase of offenses against children is accounted for when we remember that during the past few years there has been a great and steady stream of immigration to the West, and while the majority become good citizens, still in their number are too many whose sense of honor and regard for the rights of their offspring is sadly deficient. As the population increases, with its corresponding evils, so will our work increase, and it is our purpose to meet the requirements of the times. Will you not assist us in our efforts?"

The foregoing words were penned by me for publication in the report which was to be placed in the hands of the printer, but was not because of the catastrophe of April, 1906. Since the great disaster the work has at times doubled because of the new conditions that are now upon the city. In former times those with whom our officers had dealings were to be found in two large tenement districts, south of Market street and around Telegraph Hill. Now these people are scattered all over the great San Francisco peninsula. The demoralizing influences of refugee camp life have materially lowered the standard of morality in hundreds of cases. In the troublesome days following the great fire people of all classes were thrown together in the camps and in the undestroyed parts of the city. High and low, saint and sinner, strong and weak were forced to mingle in one heterogenous mass for a long time, and for many months there was no escape from

that ungodly association. Like the casting of mud into a pure stream, the impure were not benefited and the pure were contaminated. Do not understand me to say that all became impure—it was the weak who suffered. Since the reopening of the saloons in July, 1906, there has been more suffering among children because of drunken and neglectful parents than in any three years in the history of the city. The freedom of association among the young since the disaster has been productive of grave results. All of these features and conditions, and many more which lack of time prevent enumerating, we must meet and overcome in addition to those of former years.

Since assuming the Presidency of this Society it has been my endeavor and ambition to increase the efficiency of the working force to such a point of excellency that no reported case of cruelty or neglect of a child shall pass one day without investigation, and remedy when necessary. The only handicap has been the lack of funds to pay investigators and agents. In order to have knowledge of the practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the work of child rescue I have gone into the homes of suffering, wretchedness and degradation and made personal investigation of dozens of cases where little children were the victims of cruel fate and more cruel parents. I also visited the refugee camps, where I found work enough to have kept a dozen humane agents busy all of the time. If you, my readers, had gone through similar scenes and experiences, I am sure that the handicap mentioned would quickly be removed. In this connection I will say that while on a business trip to the East recently I visited many institutions similar to ours, and while I found all of the societies better financed, a comparison made me feel a justifiable pride in the work of the Society of which I am President. All, or nearly all, of the Eastern societies derive a considerable income from State or municipal aid. Our Society does not receive a cent from such sources. Those societies' membership numbers thousands—ours a few hundred. I am presenting these facts and comparisons in order





THEIR FIRST SUMMER OUTING IN THE COUNTRY



to awaken in your minds, and as you read further on and learn of the good this Society is doing, a desire to help us in the cause in which we are laboring.

We need more members, and it is to be hoped that everyone who receives this report will detach from within these covers the blank application card and send in the name of at least one new co-worker. We need more donations. A perusal of the Treasurer's report will show that, though strict economy is practiced, our expenses exceed our income, and we are obliged to draw on funds that should not be molested, but that should be earning interest.

#### THE GREAT DISASTER

The fire of April 18, 1906, caused this Society to sustain an irreparable loss, one which neither time, money nor labor can remedy. Our library of many volumes of carefully written records of over 22,000 cases, and the more recent addition of typewritten records, together with thousands of letters, press copies of the same and hundreds of valuable documents, law books and reports of twenty-nine years, went up in smoke. Office furniture and paraphernalia went the same way of destruction. All that was saved were the membership book, cash books and minute book. The rehabilitation of the office has been a heavy drain upon our treasury, and had it not been for the generous donations mentioned elsewhere, our condition would have been truly distressing, and our usefulness sadly impaired. We are now permanently and pleasantly located in offices in the Hibernia Building, 11 Jones Street.

For a considerable time after the calamity our "office" was in the Lowell High School, where the Board of Education generously permitted us to carry on our work rent free. Since the fire we have labored shorthanded and poorly equipped under new and trying conditions, but our record. I am proud to say, shows that we have not toiled in vain. Nearly every one of our members sustained some loss in the great disaster, and not a few were obliged to curtail

expenses, and their losses became ours. In consequence, the payment of annual dues has been materially decreased during the past two years, but our Board of Directors decided not to drop from the membership roll the names of any who were unable to make their regular contribution. We hope that by this time they have all recovered from the blow and are able to resume their assistance to the cause of child rescue. It was a surprise that so many, under the existing conditions, did remember those less fortunate and forward their dues so willingly. It was such consideration as theirs that proves that kindness of heart and good predominate in this world.

#### MONEY FOR THE CHILDREN

There is one branch of this Society's work that I desire to call your attention to. Our officers are constantly compelling negligent parents, principally fathers, to provide for their offspring, and in doing so it is frequently necessary for the safety and peace of the family to have these derelicts deposit the money in our office. There are two reasons for this: One is that not infrequently the man would visit his family, or those who have the care of his children, in an intoxicated condition and make serious unpleasantness before his departure. Another is that the Society's officers know when he omits a payment, which causes privation to the little ones, and inquiry is soon made to ascertain the reason. When a payment for the support of children is made, the Society issues its receipt and the amount is entered in a book. The money is placed in a properly labeled envelope, and in time paid over to the beneficiary, who in turn gives a receipt to the Society. The Judges of the Superior and Police Courts have recognized the accommodation offered by the Society, and by their order many thousand dollars have been received and disbursed as stated. This department is rapidly increasing in its importance, as can be seen by the books which show collections and disbursements, as follows: 1903, \$785; 1904, \$1,472.40; 1905, \$1,989.25; 1906, \$2,242.50, and 1907, \$1,619.60; a total of \$8,108.75 in five years.

## LEGAL STATUS OF THIS SOCIETY

Since my connection with this Society as its President, I have more than once been asked as to its aims and objects, and to define its legal status. Not a few have been, and are, of the belief that it is an almsgiving organization, endowed with special powers. The Act of 1876, as amended, under which this Society was incorporated, gives it the right to exercise any corporate powers bestowed upon all corporations formed for beneficent purposes. It may also prefer complaint before any court or magistrate having jurisdiction, for the violation of any law relating to or affecting children, and may aid in bringing the facts before such court or magistrate in any proceeding taken. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs and officers of the police shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society and its officers and agents in the enforcement of laws relating to children. By a recent amendment of the Act mentioned, the officers and agents may be sworn in by the proper authorities as peace officers, who are given all the power of such to prevent acts of cruelty to children, even where armed force is necessary. The status of societies such as ours is concisely set forth by E. Fellows Jenkins, Secretary of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which applies with equal force to California as New York, for nearly all of the California laws are framed on the lines of those of New York. Mr. Jenkins says:

“Societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, as such, should not be mere almsgiving organizations. Such charity as they dispense should be given in connection with their work as agents of the law, in the enforcement of the criminal laws under which they operate. The opinion was long held by certain charitable societies that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children were charitable institutions, although authorized to appoint special officers with police powers, and to enforce special laws. The New York society has had that much mooted question settled by the highest court in the State. The Court of Appeals has decided \* \* \* that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are sub-governmental agencies, and in reality branches of the courts, the District Attorney's office and the Police Department;



that they are quasi-public corporations, authorized for the greater convenience and certainty of accomplishing governmental work.' Their value as aids to the local government is at once apparent, in that they are branches of those various departments, and responsible to each for the work they perform."

Decisions substantially the same have been rendered in the California courts. That the status of this Society is generally recognized as here set forth is proved by the fact that the courts, District Attorney's office, police, Health Department and, in fact, all public officers refer cases involving the welfare of children to our officers for investigation and remedy, and our officers hold themselves accountable to the public officers, as well as to our Board of Directors.

#### THE CHILD AND THE STATE

The Hon. W. W. Morrow, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, in a recent decision has established a principle in law which is of invaluable benefit to those engaged in the labor of protecting children from being ruined by worthless and depraved parents. The decision was given in the case of John Wadleigh vs. Edwin W. Newhall, a case which attracted no little public attention, as the defendant, as President of this Society, was sued for \$50,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the officers of this organization having taken the four Wadleigh minors from their parents under letters of guardianship issued to Secretary M. J. White by order of the Hon. J. V. Coffey, Judge of the Superior Court, Department 9. At the hearing of the guardianship case the testimony of many reputable witnesses was substantially that Wadleigh and wife were for many years past mendicants and beggars, and that they were educating their children in the same nefarious way of making a living. The testimony showed that the parents were cognizant of what their children were doing and that they did not correct them, but that they accepted the childrens' ill-gotten gains; and further that while the father was drunk most of the time the mother plied her "profession" as a beggar among

the wealthy class of this city and vicinity; moreover, the family was known as mendicants in many of the large western cities and some of the eastern communities. On this showing the children were taken possession of under letters of guardianship, and the little folks were so placed that they bid fair to becoming good citizens. In the meantime, the parents went to the State of Washington, where they acquired residence. By methods known to themselves they obtained money, returned to this city and appealed the guardianship case to the State Supreme Court. As an appeal stays the execution of the judgment of an inferior court, the children were recovered by the parents, who now have them, no decision having yet been rendered by the Supreme Court. Incidental to this delay on the part of the Supreme Court Justices, I will state that since the parents recovered their children one boy has been sentenced to a term in the penitentiary and another has been many times before the Juvenile Court. One of the girls is not as good as she should be. Wadleigh sued me for \$50,000 damages in the United States Circuit Court, basing his case upon the "inalienable right of parents" to the custody of their offspring, and the unconstitutionality of the State law which confers upon Superior Courts the right to appoint a guardian of children whose parents are proved unworthy of their care, custody and control. In addition to this the complaint contained numerous nonsensical and hysterical charges, and assailed the defendant's motives in the guardianship action. The Hon. Robert Devlin, for the defendant, demurred to the complaint, and Judge Morrow in his decision said in part:

"The court considers the question whether the State had authority to confer upon the Superior Court the power to appoint a guardian for the plaintiff's minor children. It seems then that by the law of nature a father has no paramount inviolable right to the custody of his children. And the civil or municipal law in setting bounds to his parental authority and in entirely or partially depriving him of it in cases where the interests and welfare of his children require it, does not come in conflict with or subvert any of the other principles of the natural law. The moment a child is born

it owes allegiance to the Government of the country of its birth, and is entitled to the protection of that Government. The demurrer is therefore sustained. The court is of the opinion that this complaint containing these scurrilous and scandalous charges should not be allowed under the circumstances to remain on the files of the court."

The case was virtually "kicked out of court." A decision such as this from a United States court is worth all it cost, for it establishes a precedent for judges all over the land. The parent who says, "The child is mine, to do with as I will" is making a sad mistake. It belongs to the Government of the country of its birth, and it is his only so long as he fulfills his obligation to the child whom God gave into his care. When he neglects to perform his duty or disregards his obligations this Society will step in and see that the child has its rights, no matter what the cost may be.

#### PRESERVING THE HOME

I am proud to say that the best work of this Society is never made public in Police Court proceedings, in Juvenile Court complaints or the daily press. It is performed by our officers bringing to bear upon disturbed domestic conditions all the forces of logic, philosophy, religion and common sense that are required. Hundreds of cases of intemperance, jealousy, neglect, indifference and even immorality are constantly being adjusted by the forces mentioned. Moral suasion is always given in large doses, and it is not until this fails that remedy is applied in the form of the law. When from any of the discordant causes mentioned parents begin to drift apart, the children begin to suffer and the wider the chasm between parents the greater the suffering of the little ones. It is not, as a rule, until the misfortunes of the children are of an acute order that the attention of the Society is called thereto, and that makes the work the more difficult. To illustrate by one case in which I took part: A teamster had been drinking heavily for years, and when we visited his home on Scott street we found the furniture shabby, the six children poorly clothed, the wife discouraged and broken in health, and



WAITING FOR THE CAN OF BEER FROM THE CORNER GROCERY





the domestic barometer indicating low conditions and frequent disturbances. The man was at first defiant and resented any interference in his life, habits or family. The loss of temper or a sharp word on the part of visitors would have spoiled the plan laid out. At last the teamster "owned up" that he was a hard drinker and that his wife and babies' condition would be improved if he would let liquor alone. He was informed where his course was taking him and how children are sometimes removed from dissolute parents. The man appreciated all that was told him and he was at last induced to promise to take a temperance pledge, which he did. His reform was not the work of an hour. More than once he broke his word, but this was caused by his weakness, for long-standing habits are not permanently broken by simply a good resolution made in a moment of repentance. Several times the teamster fell by the wayside, but each time he rallied he became stronger. This would not have been accomplished had not our officers kept a watchful eye upon him and "braced him up" when his weakness appeared. The children are now clean and attend school regularly. The house is kept in better order and the wife sings as she goes about her home duties. Once only sighs reached her lips. Was not the result worth all the time, effort and money expended? I think it was.

Another illustration. Husband and wife were drifting apart. Immorality had been charged. Investigation showed that errors had been committed on both sides. Divorce proceedings had been decided upon. At this point this Society was called upon but instead of ferreting out the right and wrong of the matter it was decided to be for the interests of the little ones that the parents should forget and forgive and begin all over again. To effect a reconciliation was no easy task, for both were stubborn and no small amount of tact would suffice. Little by little each side "gave in" a point here and a point there until an outward show of peace resulted and the man returned to his home. The children unconsciously brought about the rest. How was it done? The offi-

cer took the mother aside and induced her to tell of the time when the youth "went a courting," of the romance of the honeymoon, of his many acts of kindness, of how they exchanged heart to heart confidences and hopes when the first little one came to bless their home and how later they watched together through the almost endless night when the angel of death threatened to take the baby away. Then the husband was taken in hand and step by step he was led over the same path trod long ago. Only the good in each other was permitted to be brought to the front and all causes of complaint were kept in the background. In this way the separated couple was gradually led to think only of the better qualities of the other, until at last they were willing to bury the dark features and resurrect only the bright. It was a long tedious task, but the home was saved. And so have many homes been saved. No two cases are alike, and as they differ so must the methods of their treatment differ. I have dwelt at length on the subject of home saving, for it is the most important of all the Society's branches of work.

#### HOMES THAT ARE NOT HOMES

It is a principle to which this Society's officers strictly adhere to spare no time, money or patience to save a home and keep the family together. There are, however, times and conditions when the welfare of little ones demand their removal from their parents. There are parents so depraved that it is a sin to permit their offspring to remain in their keeping. There are "homes," pardon the necessary misuse of the word, that are so wretched that no good can come out of them. These places are where the male and female parents fight, drink and carouse and indulge in all manner of bestial excesses away from the notice of the police; where the names "father" and "mother" have no tender or loving significance and where even the sacred name of God is never spoken except it be coupled with an oath. Such "homes" should not be allowed to exist, for those who maintain them are incapable of reformation, be-

cause they do not want to be better. Children in such surroundings should be removed and permanently placed where they will be reared to good and useful citizenship. If permitted to remain in such hellish surroundings in early life they will when grown become inmates of prisons and brothels. There is another class of family that should be destroyed. In every large community, and sometimes in the smaller, are families of professional mendicants and beggars. Parents of this order send their children out at an early age to prey upon the sympathies of the tender hearted. They instruct their little ones in deception and petty trickery. I have known not a few of this class, and experience has proved that the children of such parents become thieves as soon as they are old enough to learn that taking is easier than working. That the parents live by their children preying upon the public is well known. In such cases it is the duty of the Society to call a halt and separate children from parents, and we look to the courts to assist in this very disagreeable duty. Maudlin sentiment should not find echo from the bench when it is shown by reliable officers that there is no home to save but that there are little ones who should be protected by the State from the pernicious environment as here specified. The question will no doubt be asked "Who will take into their homes the children of such parents?" Hundreds of homes are open to these little unfortunates. Environment, more than heredity, makes or un-makes the man and woman. Of the hundreds of children removed from improper parents by this Society and permanently placed in good homes and with loving foster parents but few have gone wrong, and those who have fallen by the wayside were tainted by early environment before their rescue.

#### THE JUVENILE COURT

There is no branch of our city government or any judicial department in which this Society is more interested than in our Juvenile Court. As an institution it has passed the experimental stage. The theory and the principles upon which it is founded are good and humane. Properly conducted it is one

of the greatest of forward movements for the uplifting of humanity of our community. Carelessly or improperly conducted it is capable of causing great wrong to children. The law under which this court was created contemplates the saving of children from becoming bad citizens by giving them another chance in the race of life whenever they fall from grace. However, unlimited leniency inspires the youthful delinquent with a contempt for the law which was passed for his salvation. The child who by breeding is bad, and made worse by environment, is entitled to "one more chance," or possibly several opportunities to do better. If his nature does not respond to the kindness then, in my opinion, he should be compelled to respect the law and the rights of others the same as ignorant and vicious adults are held in subjection and control. To permit a vicious boy to run at large will be his ruin; beside it sets a bad example to those youngsters who are capable of improvement under the gentle care and supervision of the Probation officers. Certain sentimentalists tell us that there are no bad children. I cannot agree with them. "Dependent" children are those who have committed no wrong but whose misfortunes, surroundings and families make necessary official and judicial interference in order that they may be protected from physical suffering and moral undoing. In this class of cases, while the children themselves are brought before the court, the law contemplates that the parents and guardians are the ones to be held accountable. Unfortunately our juvenile court law has no penalty for parental neglect other than the removing of the children from their custody. Those who are interested in child rescue and have had the opportunities of observation agree with me that too much leniency with negligent and dissolute parents is bad; first, because the children are not benefited by the operation of the law set in motion in their behalf; second, it necessitates an endless amount of unnecessary work with small, unsatisfactory results, and third, it leads the culprits of the community to believe that no harm or lasting trouble will come to themselves even if they defy the law and the court. In cases where the

degeneracy of the parents is fully established the welfare of the children demands their permanent removal. The judge of the Juvenile Court indeed holds a responsible position, as the uniting and separating of members of families is no trivial matter for decision. A kind and sympathetic heart, sound judgment and plenty of knowledge of human nature are the essentials of the position. If the Judge of our Juvenile Court, Hon. Frank J. Murasky, occasionally makes mistakes, I am sure that his kindness of heart is responsible. At present one session of the Juvenile Court is held weekly. Some arrangement should be made so that there could be two or three sessions every week. Under existing conditions the children's court calendar is sadly overcrowded and the Judge is compelled to rush through from thirty to seventy cases at each weekly sitting. Is it possible for one man to do justice to so many children in two or three hours? Since the Juvenile Court was created we have had several chief Probation officers and none have given more faithful service or better results than Mr. A. J. Todd, who recently decided that he must give up the work. In Mr. J. C. Astredo, who comes in to fill the vacancy, we have a man of sterling worth and one in every way capable of carrying on the good work with zeal and efficiency. So far the Juvenile Court Committee has kept politicians out of this field, and great care should be exercised to see that none ever get in. This should be the special duty of the Committee specified. This body, which acts in an advisory capacity and assistant to the Court, consists of Fred J. Koster, James R. Pringle, Mrs. E. J. Baldwin, John S. Drum, Jesse W. Lillianthal, Mrs. Margaret Dean and Edwin W. Newhall. The committee's Secretary is Mr. Pringle and Mr. Newhall is Treasurer. It has been a hard struggle to raise money to carry on the probation work, and it is hoped that the next Legislature will so amend the statute so that this expense will be paid by the city instead of from money raised by private subscription.

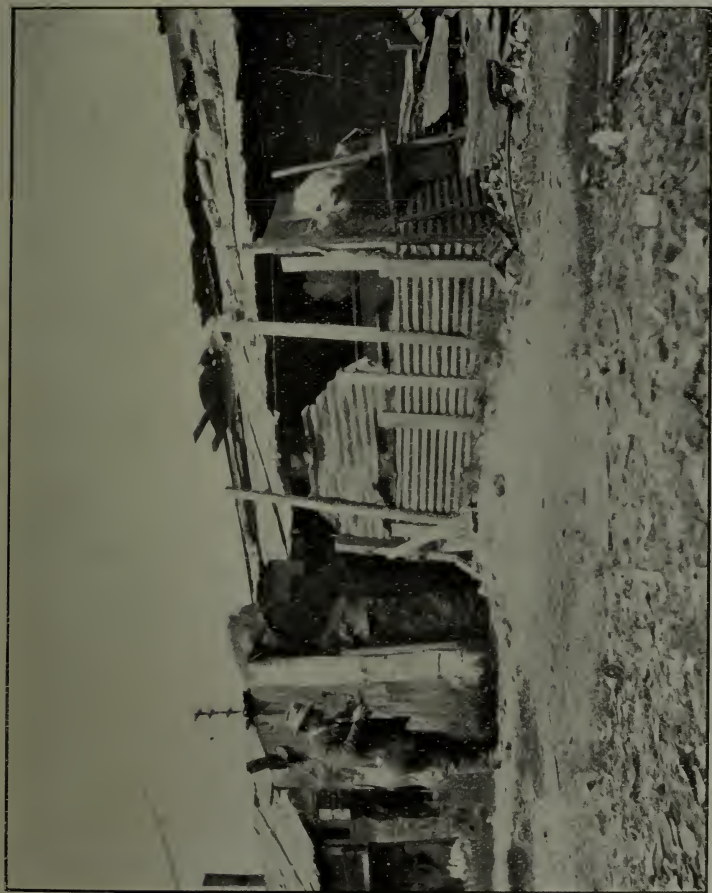


## FIGURES TELL THE STORY

While the perusal of statistics is generally dull reading still the figures presented in this report furnish food for thought to those interested in child rescue work. Since the organization of this Society in the fall of 1876 there were received 24,358 complaints of cruelty, destitution and abuse of children. While many of these were recurrent cases still every complaint demands investigation. The children involved in these cases numbered the enormous total of 88,767, and it is conservative to say that at least two-thirds were benefited directly or indirectly by the Society's action.

## THESE ARE OUR FRIENDS

It is befitting at this time to make acknowledgment of the Society's obligation to its many friends. All of the institutions and orphan asylums have freely received the unfortunate little ones whom our officers were obliged to remove from improper parents and guardians and wretched surroundings. All of the public officials have readily rendered assistance when called upon. The Police Commissioners and Chief of Police are deserving of thanks for their kindness in giving to the Society the services of Officer W. H. Young, whose experience, good judgment and zeal make him invaluable in child rescue work; also for the services of other good officers when there have been special "rushes" of cases too great for the regular force to handle. In fact, the hearty co-operation of the entire police force is specially gratifying and is highly appreciated. Not least among our friends are a number professionally employed who have assisted us and rendered valuable service to humanity. These are the Hon. C. H. Garontte, Purcell Rowe, T. J. Crowley and Edgar T. Zook, our counsel and attorneys, Dr. Rufus L. Rigdon, Dr. W. W. Wymore and Dr. Annie G. Lyle our medical advisors. Owing to the catastrophe of the spring of 1906 we have not had time to publish a report, so I take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge our great obligations to friends for donations received during the past two years.



THESE HUTS SHELTERED NEARLY THIRTY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR A YEAR AFTER THE FIRE



In the beginning and end of 1905 we received gifts of \$500 from Mrs. Elsie A. Drexler, Raphael Weill \$100, the Doris Club \$75, L. D. Sherman \$5, H. T. Scott \$5, Arthur Holland \$5, D. P. Marshall \$5, E. P. Bowles \$5, Charles R. Bishop \$15, Mrs. Jacob Stern \$10, A Friend \$5, J. P. Currier \$5, Mrs. Elizabeth Scales of Centralia, Wash., \$2, Christian Frolich \$5, Sig. Greenebaum \$10, James M. Allen \$5, Hale Bros. \$5, William J. Newman \$5, Mrs. Wm. Willis \$5.

1906—Frank B. Anderson \$5, Irving F. Moulton \$5, Red Cross and Relief fund \$1050, William Haas \$25, Raphael Weill \$200, Fairfax H. Wheelan \$5, T. H. Palache \$5, J. J. Moore \$25, Mrs. Charles E. Green \$10, Sig. Stern \$20, L. H. Sweeney \$25, R. M. Hotaling \$50, Dr. Morris Herzstein \$25, A. C. Rulofson \$5, C. K. McIntosh \$20, A. Swanberg \$5, Homer S. King \$25, W. Babcock \$10, Mrs. Alex. Boyd \$5, Mrs. Jacob Stern \$10, A. M. Simpson \$25.

1907—Speck & Co. \$5, J. R. Gates \$15, Geo. Whettel Sr. \$100, M. Meyerfeld Jr. \$25, Goldberg, Bowen & Co. \$5, Rehabilitation Committee \$6000, Mrs. Jacob Stern \$10, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Esberg \$5. Donations of clothing for children have been gratefully received from Mrs. N. S. Barnhisel of Palo Alto, Mrs. W. L. Oge of San Rafael, Mrs. W. T. Taylor of Palo Alto, Mrs. J. Kohn of 1513 Scott street, and Mrs. Nellie Duncan of the Volunteers of America of 812 Shotwell street. The B. & P. Order of Elks have furnished us with all the tickets to their annual entertainments and outings for three years that we could dispose of and hundreds of deserving little folks were made happy by the Elks' generosity and thoughtfulness.

There is one, Mrs. John F. Merrill, to whom this Society is under deep and lasting obligations. This lady has proved her friendship for our organization in many ways and on innumerable occasions, but we are specially thankful to Mrs. Merrill for her assistance rendered shortly after the big fire. When our finances were at a low mark, when many institutions were tottering to save themselves from ruin, when the general public was more engrossed in personal preservation

than philanthropic enterprises and measures this noble woman put her shoulder to the wheel and to her untiring and courageous efforts has this Society been enabled to carry on its work with the success it has achieved. To her and to all our friends, personally and on behalf of this Society, I extend sincere and heartfelt thanks.

#### THE CURSE OF DRINK

In San Francisco there are about 2400 liquor saloons. Careful study of the subject has convinced me that over ninety per cent of the cases of cruelty to children are caused by the liquor drinking habit. In fact drink has been a prominent feature in every case that I have investigated. The evil complained of does not arise in what are called "high-toned" saloons. It is in the little groggeries and cheap corner "grocer stores" that the greatest harm is done. A tour of several residence districts reveals hundreds of such places. Many of these so-called grocery stores are merely "blinds." On dusty shelves stand a few cheap articles, uninviting and unsalable. Back of the swinging doors is where the real, the profitable, business is transacted. The spigot of the beer barrel is always wet, and vile stuff, strong enough to tan leather, flows in an incessant stream into the tin lard can or grimy pitcher for home consumption. Little children stand in line waiting their turn to have the "growler" filled, and then hurry home, not infrequently taking a sip before entering their doors. Such places are generally called "joints," and they are invariably frequented by "gangs" or collections of the roughs of the neighborhood. In these gatherings the sexes mingle freely and oaths and slang of a shocking nature form the greater part of the language used. Credit to all who labor or are able to procure money is freely given, and it is an unwritten law in such localities that the "booze bill" must be paid first out of the customer's earnings. As the profit on the sale of beer and liquors in these "joints" is great the proprietors often carry their patrons over hard times, even standing responsible for rent and food. For such favors the grog shop



patron soon parts with his manhood and his earnings, which should be spent for the necessities and comforts of life for his family, and actually handed over to the liquor seller. Women as well as men become the slaves of these harpies, who not infrequently sell them drink and charge it to the husband's account for groceries. As habits grow upon communities, as well as individuals, we can easily account for the prevalence of drunkenness in certain parts of the city. Where low saloons and "groceries" of the type described abound there will be found the greater number of little children plunged in the depths of hunger, filth, want, misery and degradation. In these places the youths of our fair city are started on the road that ends only at the gate of the State's prison. In these places the girls receive an education that fit them only for the deadfalls of the Barbary Coast and for brothels where the red light burns from sunset to sunrise. Is there no way to decrease the number of such vile places and thereby save the little ones? While our officers labor long hours and faithfully to lessen the number of youthful victims, and while many are saved, still this sacrifice of human lives will go on until the ax of morality is laid at the root of the grogshop evil.

#### A MENACE TO THE YOUNG

Our Secretary was recently in the east, and one morning he attended a court in New York where misdemeanor cases are tried. The New York S. P. C. C. was prosecuting a fellow charged with conducting a five-cent moving picture exhibition "which was likely to impair the morals of the young." It represented "a holdup in San Francisco" with alleged representation of strong-arm men robbing street-car conductors and passengers, pursuit by police, etc. The man was found guilty and warned that a second offense would subject him to imprisonment as well as the maximum fine.

"But you will break up my client in business," expostulated the culprit's attorney.

"That is just what I would be pleased to do," answered the magistrate. "I regard all these nickelodeons and cheap

shows as a menace to the young of our land. They inflame the minds of children and give them a false idea of life and set example which have for results an overabundant crop of youthful burglars and wayward juveniles as can be seen by our court calendars. With one sweep I would abolish the public skating rinks as well. In these places more deviltry is learned and girls ruined than in any other class of places that I know of."

It is a pleasure for me to endorse every word spoken by the New York judge. San Francisco suffers greatly from these cheap shows and skating rinks. In the past two years there is scarcely a session held by our Juvenile Court but what is heard the case of one or more victims of these places. Young girls in short dresses are there ruined by the dozen and even boys are led astray, and in not a few cases the victims will regret their skating rink experience as long as they live. The penny arcades are another menace to the community. In the past thousands of lascivious, passion-inflaming pictures have been sold to little children and in some places the managers became so bold as to exhibit the most vile and disgusting of scenes to anyone, old or young, who would deposit a penny in their slot machines. Several months ago I complained of this evil to the Police Department with the result that a number of these places were raided, and I am pleased to say that those exhibitors of "realistic art," as they called their bawdy trash, are not so bold. After all the fault lies with the parents. If they would do their duty and personally see to it that their children keep out of improper places the cheap show, the nickelodeon, the skating rink and the penny arcade would go out of business for want of patronage. The proprietors of such places grow rich on the pin-money of little children.

#### AS TO ARMED AGENTS

During the past two years the newspapers have published many accounts of disgraceful difficulties in which humane officers have figured with anything but credit to the cause of protection. The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of

Police have felt compelled to take cognizance of the acts complained of and are endeavoring to disarm about 1600 men who carry pistols, clubs and handcuffs by virtue of the fact that they are members and officers of protection societies. I wish to emphasize the fact that the newspaper reports and efforts of the Police Commission specified do not in any manner refer to this Society. Chief of Police Biggy stated recently: "I have no complaint to make of the officers of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, nor the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I recognize their work as meritorious and their officers and agents have never abused nor misused the authority vested in them as peace officers."

#### AFTER THE BIG FIRE

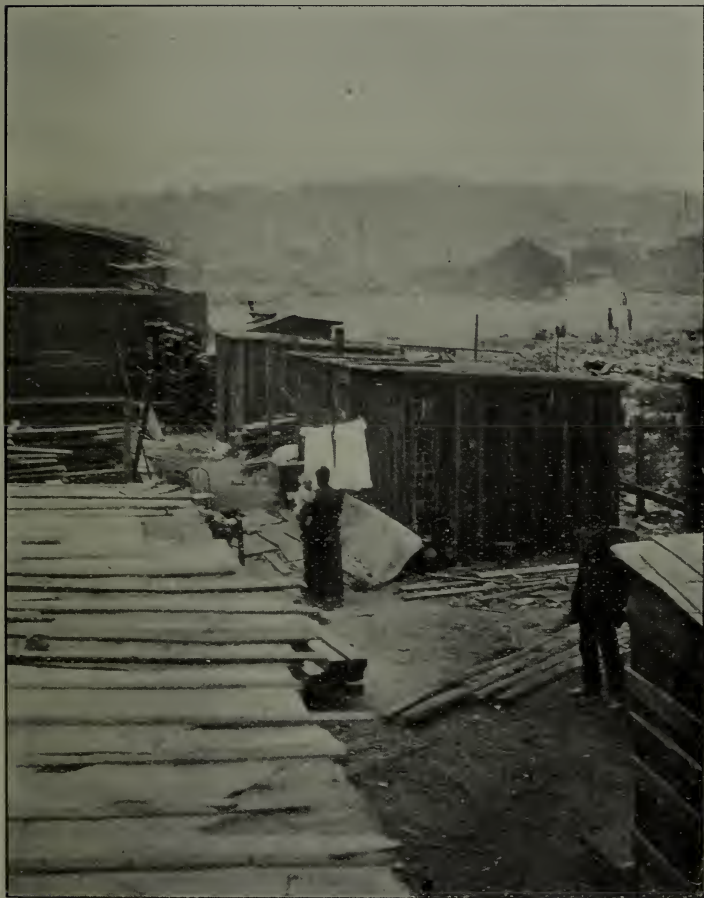
Before closing I must discuss a number of features of the aftermath of the catastrophe. It is well known that the fire made about 200,000 people homeless. The better class of refugees after being afforded temporary shelter in the organized camps began life over again and made homes for themselves and families. During the enforced camping period inestimable damage was done to the young of our city. In the camps the good and the bad, weak and strong, saint and sinner, were crowded together. The result had better be left to the imagination. Suffice to say many a weak man and woman were led into forbidden paths and many an innocent boy and girl were started on the downward course. With the breaking up of the camps these were scattered like germs of disease over all parts of the city polluting all with whom they came in contact. It will take years of hard, patient labor to undo the evil of a few months' association in the camps. The management of the organized camps, after the experiments by carpet-bag philanthropists was over, was excellent. They were well policed and kept in splendid sanitation in spite of some of the refugees, whose ignorance was a menace to the health and morals of the little green communities.

There was one class of refugees which caused no end of trouble. They can well be called the scum of the city. They shunned the organized camps and built for themselves little huts, hovels and shacks wherever they could find space on the dumps, vacant lots and unimproved streets. These shelters were of corrugated iron taken from the burned district, refuse lumber and packing boxes. They were all small, ill smelling, and their owners' disregard for the laws of sanitation made them a menace to the health of the entire city. The shack dwellers numbers were continually increased by their kind cast out of the organized camps for misconduct. For a long time they were without health office or police surveillance and moved by the wildest and basest of passions, with plenty of money for liquor and none for improvement life in the shack camps was next to—well, it was very bad. Our Society's hardest work was performed within their confines, for the suffering of the many little children there was indeed great. When the bubonic plague scare was upon the city the health officers caused the destruction of the majority of these hovels and this class of refugees, too, were scattered all over the city. There are still a large number of shack dwellers in the outlying districts that cause us no end of trouble.

#### THE LITTLE ONES' APPEAL

In another part of this report you will find a card of application for membership, and it is to be hoped that you will place your name thereon and forward the same to our office. You do not know, unless you are a member, how much your moral and financial support means to the cause. If you are one with us you can render further valuable assistance by inducing a friend to join. I make this request for the sake of the little ones in our midst. They cannot appeal for themselves. Sincerely yours,

EDWIN W. NEWHALL, President.



NINE LITTLE CHILDREN WERE REMOVED FROM THESE THREE HOVELS  
BY OUR OFFICERS





## SECRETARY'S REPORT OF CASES

FOR YEAR 1907

No. of complaints received .....	1398
“ complaints investigated .....	1189
“ children involved .....	2885
“ “ relieved .....	1868
“ “ placed in institutions .....	302
“ “ placed in families .....	71
“ “ returned to parents, etc. ....	64
“ “ sent to Juvenile Court .....	476
“ prosecutions of adults .....	99
“ convictions .....	62
“ dismissals .....	12
“ cases settled without taking to court.....	524
“ persons released on probation .....	42
“ people to whom advice or information was given.....	1381
“ persons and families visited .....	1924
“ persons warned .....	877
“ cases referred to other societies, etc.....	44
“ letters received .....	933
“ letters written .....	1259

## Children Placed in Institutions:

Armitage Orphanage .....	9
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.....	10
Children's Agency .....	16
Holy Cross Convent .....	2
Infant Shelter .....	8
Maria Kip Orphanage .....	3
McKinley Orphanage .....	2
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum .....	30
S. F. Nursery for Homeless Children.....	22
St. Vincent's Asylum .....	17
Youth's Directory .....	31
Maud B. Booth Home .....	29
California Girls' Training Home .....	6
California Home for Feeble Minded Children .....	1
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.....	7
Mount St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum.....	51
St. Francis Girls' Directory .....	34
St. Francis Asylum .....	3

St. Catherine's Training Home .....	1
Miscellaneous Institutions .....	6
Children's Hospital .....	9
City and County Hospital .....	2
Other Hospitals .....	3

#### Causes of Complaint:

Drunkenness of father .....	88
"    " mother .....	199
"    " both .....	105
"    " relative .....	3
Failure to provide, father .....	288
"    "    " mother .....	1
"    "    " both .....	3
Desertion by father .....	55
"    " mother .....	21
"    " both .....	16
Cruelty of father .....	78
"    " mother .....	32
"    " both .....	45
"    " others .....	12
Immorality of father .....	3
"    " mother .....	75
"    " both .....	5
"    " others .....	1
Destitution of parents .....	54
Indigent parents .....	5
Wayward boys .....	43
Wayward girls .....	91
Insanity .....	9
Rape .....	2
Assault .....	1
No proper guardian .....	2
Truancy .....	4
Kidnaping .....	1
Degenerate parents .....	1
Abandoned babies .....	2
Destitute children .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	23

#### Prosecution of Adults:

Non-support, father .....	37
Non-support, mother .....	1
Cruelty, father .....	20
Cruelty, mother .....	16

Vagrancy .....	2
Disturbing the peace .....	3
Drunken parents .....	12
Insane .....	1
Disorderly house .....	1
Malicious mischief .....	1
Battery .....	2
Selling liquor to minor .....	1
Rape .....	2

#### Children Sent to Juvenile Court Because of

Drunkenness of father .....	54
“ “ mother .....	149
“ “ both .....	73
No proper guardian .....	57
No proper control .....	12
Delinquent boys .....	15
Delinquent girls .....	19
Parents destitute .....	58
Immoral mothers .....	14
Insane child .....	1
Abandoned infants .....	2
Cruelty of parents .....	12

## AS OTHERS SEE US

---

In preparing a statement each year in the form of a report of what this Society is doing for unfortunate children, the facts set forth and the conclusions have necessarily been from the standpoint of its executive officers. While the latter have endeavored to give a fair account of their stewardship they have naturally made a presentation from their individual point of view. In order to obtain the views of others as to the merits, or otherwise, of this Society's work, President Newhall requested a number of gentlemen who are deeply interested in and identified with child rescue to contribute to this report. The contributors are of high standing in the clergy and judiciary and have had ample opportunities of observation—hence they are certainly conversant with the subject of which they write.

### IT IS A NOBLE WORK

I very gladly accept this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work of your Society. It is a noble work.

That you have not been able to do a wider and more radical work is due largely to the indifference of the general public. That indifference is due to ignorance of the conditions which have made your work necessary. You would be doing a service to the community if you should spread broadcast the truth about the suffering children in our city. The bare facts, just as you see them, would be the most eloquent appeal for the support of your efforts.

People appear cold-blooded, but it is only an appearance. If they knew of the frightful conditions which exist under the very shadows of their own homes, I am sure they would give generous support to your work.

Until a man sees with his own eyes—as I have seen—some of the frightful situations with which The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has to deal, it is





THE WOMAN BUILT THIS HUT TO SHELTER HERSELF AND CHILDREN



impossible for him to believe that such conditions can exist in a civilized city.

The ordinary well-fed citizen of San Francisco never dreams that in his own city there are children whose lives are so abjectly wretched that by contrast, the children of the Eskimo and Digger Indian seem ideally happy and blessed. The misery of some of these baby-neighbors of ours is such that it cannot be over-stated. The story cannot be made too lurid. Surely there is not in all the world a sadder sound than the moan of a sick and neglected baby, and yet—if people would only stop to listen—that sound could be heard in almost every part of our city. The worst of it all is that these moans seldom ever fall upon ears other than those too besotted to hear. It is the glory of this Society that it has heard the cry of these little ones and has gone to their help. It is indeed a noble and generous cause, and should have the support of every right-minded citizen. Let all the facts—of the conditions which demand the Society's efforts and of the work itself—have the widest possible publicity, and I am sure the whole community will come to its support. One who loved little children once said: "Whoso offendeth one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were forged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." That sentiment is very satisfying to any one who has seen the abject misery of neglected children in this city. For some of the besotted fathers and drunken mothers the millstones are made ready. I cast my vote for heavy millstones and a very deep sea.

May God bless your noble work.

Sincerely,

GEO. G. ELDREDGE.

#### A PRIEST'S CONGRATULATIONS

The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is to be congratulated on the completion of its 31st year of valuable and faithful service. San Francisco owes that association a debt which it can never pay save by grate-

ful acknowledgement and cheerful co-operation. The work of rescuing abused children from vicious influences, by which they are so frequently surrounded, and directing their footsteps into paths of respectability and usefulness is beneficial alike to the State and Society. The persons who devote their time and talents to this noble and holy work are benefactors of society. Their labor makes more for the peace and prosperity of the public than that of the men who spend themselves in hoarding up millions which too often become the source of demoralizing even their own children. Those who work for the betterment of their kind, without any hope of earthly reward, save what is derived from the consciousness of doing good, are always blessed with a large measure of success. The success achieved by The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has been the result of sincere and well-directed efforts in behalf of unfortunate little ones. From my personal acquaintance with the workings of the Society and the management of its affairs, I am delighted to say that the present officers are both by nature and education well equipped and qualified to improve on its past record, and that is saying much. The President, a man of affairs, has in a very eminent degree, the first requisite for the office—an absorbing interest in the good work. Mr. E. W. Newhall, notwithstanding the demands of a large and important business, has put so much of his heart and spirit into the work of the Society that I admire and endeavor to imitate him. His sympathies are with the weak and as broad as humanity. Coupled with this is a readiness to sacrifice his own interests for the benefit of others—a disposition which some may consider rare in our age and country. The General Secretary, Mr. M. J. White, seems to have the temperament and talent suited to the position he occupies. His administration of the office has given great satisfaction to the members of sister societies. With such officers this Society, so successful in the past, has a future full of promise. The Society stands for the alleviation of suffering, the prevention of cruelty and the depopulation of prisons. It labors constantly and strenuously for the attain-

ment of those ends, and it certainly should have the active sympathy and practical support of every good citizen, irrespective of creed or national affiliations.

D. O. CROWLEY.

#### A FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN

I congratulate The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on the good work done since its organization in 1876. Children have their tribulations like other folks, but their sorrows are those of the innocent and the good. When we protect a child from cruelty or famine or suffering, we render a permanent service to humanity. The children of the city drew from the sympathetic pen of Mrs. Browning her immortal interpretation of their needs, and what she heard in London may be heard in every large city. "The cry of the children" still goes up, since heartless parents neglect and abandon them. The children are the real sufferers in these days of broken domestic bonds. When homes fall, it is the child who is crushed. There are crippled and mentally defective children, unruly and homeless boys, orphans, and sick children, little ones who are beaten and pinched with poverty, who haven't a "square deal" in life. For such, I take it, your Society stands as the moral and legal representative. And what a noble work it is! Little can be done for old age exhausted and outworn, but everything may be done for a child. To throw the arms of merciful defense around a child is to fulfill the divine injunction, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." To help a child is to aid humanity, and practice the gospel which tells us that "the strong should bear the burdens of the weak."

Children are brought into life without their consent. Each child is a bundle of possibilities, the development of which depends largely upon others. The root of the social question runs back to pre-natal conditions. It is a noble philanthropy to look after neglected arrivals, but how greater is a child (if I may paraphrase a passage of scripture), than a sheep. The



protection of childhood is not only a deed of mercy but one of far-reaching influence upon the whole great problem of human life. May your good work go on, backed by a larger support from the public.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM RADER.

## IN LIFE'S SHADOWS

---

Heartrending Experiences of Little Ones and the Efforts Made to Lead Them Into the Sunlight

---

By Secretary M. J. White

---

It is not a pleasant task, the one that has been assigned to the Secretary, that of telling of the misery, degradation and suffering of unfortunates created in the image of God, but who by misfortune, environment and wild, consuming passions, have become misshapen in body, bestial in morals and stunted in intellect; nor of the dark shadows cast over their helpless offspring by their iniquitous lives. As the diver in the Indian Ocean must plunge into the depths and search for the pearls that lie hidden in the ooze and slime of the sea, so must those who rescue the pearls of the human race, the little ones, go down to the lowest stratas of life and delve in the muck of mortal weakness and ignorance. While the experience is always fraught with hardships and heartaches the reward more than compensates. In presenting briefly a few of the cases that have been handled by the Society the writer endeavors to give the same as simple narratives, without exaggeration or over-coloring. In order that the shadows cast over these tales may not be too gloomy and depressing, shafts of sunshine reflected from the "pearls" may at times arrest the attention and lighten the heart.

### RESCUED JUST IN TIME

Officer James Gallagher in the Mission district was at his wits' end. T. and wife on Twenty-ninth street were drinking

again; or, to be more exact, had resumed their debauch where they had left off the night before. He telephoned to his superior in the Seventeenth Street Police Station, and said: "There is no use in locking the fellow up again. If it was not for their little children I would let him and his wife drink themselves to death and be done with it."

"Telephone to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," was the response from the sergeant. In due time our officers arrived at the T. home, if such the place could be called. Rags, broken furniture and filth of all kinds littered the premises. Empty bottles were found in plenty, but no food. A battered ten-pound lard pail had recently arrived from the corner filled with steam beer. Mrs. T. reclined on a dirty bed, stupid from drink, while her husband was in but little better condition. Huddled in a mess of old rags were found two little boys and a little girl, all of tender years.

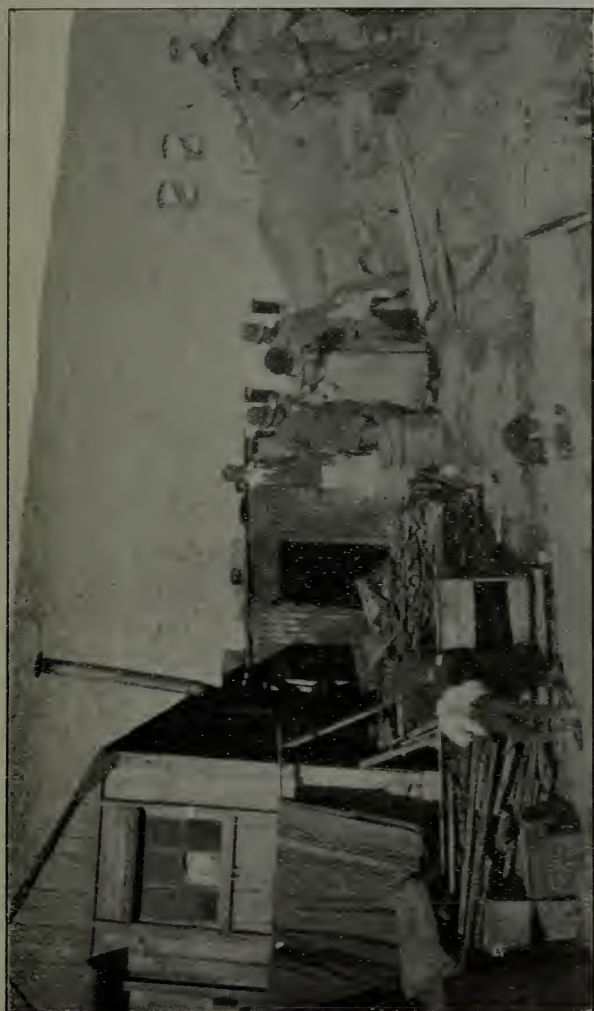
"This fellow is a cabinet-maker, and earns good wages," explained Officer Gallagher. "His wife drinks a quart bottle of port wine every day, and when he comes home they 'booze' on steam beer until they both get dead to the world. This program is followed up seven days a week. I have run him in, but don't like to tackle her. You see she hasn't a dress to her back, and when she goes out for her port she hides her night-gown under a long coat. She has not even a pair of shoes or stockings."

Shocking as this may seem, the officer described the only articles of wearing apparel the woman possessed. The couple were arrested and charged with cruelty to their minor children. The man was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for a long term. The woman went insane from alcoholism and soon after died in the asylum at Ukiah. Letters of guardianship were given to the Society's secretary. The two little boys are now being provided for and educated in St. Vincent's Asylum and the little girl's home is the Maria Kip Orphanage. As the man continues his drinking habits it has been decided

to place the little folks in good homes where they may grow up to be useful members of society.

#### ONLY THEMSELVES TO BLAME

William O'D. had been drinking again. To be more correct he had resumed a debauch, after eighteen hours' sleep, that he began six weeks before. Returning from the groggery where he had spent his last cent and where his credit was exhausted, the man was in vicious mood. Inside of his door he found two bosom friends who happened to be sober and "broke," the latter condition accounting for their sobriety. To secure money was necessary, but not by working for it. For an hour the two sober men discussed how they could make a "raise" and incidentally how they had escaped arrest for breaking into two houses, for which crime their "pal" had been "pinched" and was then in jail. Nearby sat O'D.'s bright little twelve-year-old daughter listening eagerly to their tales of crime. She was considered by the burglars as safe, for she had heard the stories of similar exploits before and had been well schooled by her father and stepmother to keep "mum" in regard to such matters. Mrs. O'D. sat in an adjoining room trying to quiet the wailing of her sick infant, less than a year old. Near by her four-year-old boy was crying with cold and hunger. These sounds of distress first annoyed and then enraged the father, who, in drunken fury, struck his wife a terrific blow in the face because she could not keep them quiet, as he wanted to sleep. The woman knew from experience that the blow would be followed by others, and she fled into the street for safety. O'D., thwarted in venting his rage upon the woman, turned his attention to the infant, which he seized by its clothing and violently hurled into the air. The child flew almost to the ceiling and when it fell it struck on the edge of the bed. The mother, who witnessed the outrage from the street, rushed in to rescue her offspring. O'D. seized her and beat and kicked her in blind fury until the burglars unable to stand this exhibition of brutality longer, grabbed the fellow and gave him a severe thrashing. Next



BESOTTED WITH DRINK THIS MOTHER WAS ARRESTED FOR CRUELTY TO CHILDREN





morning one of the men telephoned to this office what had happened and Officers W. H. Young and Frank Lord investigated and arrested the inhuman father for cruelty to his child. The latter with its mother was taken to the hospital, where it was found that its little leg had been badly fractured. The woman, too, was a mass of bruises from head to foot, and the two sufferers were under treatment for nearly two months in the hospital. The imprisoned father, upon learning who had reported the case, sought revenge by telling the police of the burglaries his former friends had committed. He was corroborated by his daughter and the culprits were arrested and in time convicted. When O'D.'s trial for cruelty was held his wife had experienced a change of heart, and she testified that she and the infant were injured by her rushing in to stop her husband and his two "friends" from fighting. Though the testimony of those who spoke the truth was conclusive, a "jury of his peers" returned a verdict finding the brute guilty of a simple assault, penalty three months in the County Jail. Superior Judge Carroll Cook, in passing sentence, stated that if the jurymen had performed their duty they would have found the culprit guilty of a felony, and the Judge added that it would have afforded him great satisfaction to have sentenced the ruffian to six years in the penitentiary, instead of three months for a misdemeanor.

There is another chapter to this story of brutality and crime. When the daily press first published the account of O'D.'s injuring his wife and child, much sympathy was expressed for the woman as well as the baby. Our officers, however, found that the woman was not all that she should be. Her favors were lavished upon one of the burglars, whose ill-gotten gains she shared when her husband was at sea, and if she did not drink to the same extent as her husband it was because she was unable to get liquor. To rescue the children was the effort of our officers. Through the Juvenile Court the eldest child was sent to Holy Cross Convent, near Sant Cruz. The four-year-old boy was sent to Mt. St. Jo-

seph's Infant Orphan Asylum. The injured infant was left with its mother in the hope that she would lead a better life, her former companions being in prison. This experiment was a failure. By deceit the woman obtained possession of the child sent to the orphanage, and a little later she and the little ones were found in a low lodging-house. She had gathered around her a gang of vicious hoodlums, who plied her with liquor, and she was drunk all of the time. The boy was taken back to the institution by our officers without loss of time, and the woman haled before the Judge of the Juvenile Court for the purpose of having the infant placed in a proper home. She begged for one more chance, which was granted, with the understanding that if she departed from the path of rectitude again the baby also would be taken from her. Again the woman lapsed into her old habits, and again our officers rescued the infant, but it was so emaciated from neglect that it died a few weeks after being committed to an institution by the Judge of the Juvenile Court. Upon the father's release from prison he promised to reform, and the Judge gave back to him the little boy. Twice since then the lad has been rescued by our officers, once when the father was sent to the hospital with a fractured skull, caused by his attempting while drunk to beat a water-front barkeeper, and a second time when he left the child in a refugee tent when drunk. Recently O'D. was arrested for a felony for beating a newspaper carrier on the head with a monkey-wrench because the man endeavored to collect 65 cents due him.

#### "JANE DOE'S" GOOD FORTUNE

Where she came from, who she was, nobody knows. Where she went and who she is now—that is another and happier story. In our records she is known as "Jane Doe, an abandoned baby." One day in 1904 a poorly dressed and somewhat dissipated appearing woman went to the door of a kind-hearted barber in South San Francisco, and asked him if his wife would take to board a bright little female child, apparently two years of age, whom she held by the hand. She did

not state who the parents of the baby were. When the barber was in another room consulting his wife as to the advisability of taking another into their already large family, the strange woman disappeared, leaving "Jane Doe" seated on the sofa. The child was found to be covered with vermin and poorly clad. As the barber's finances did not permit of this unexpected addition to his family, the infant was brought to the office of this Society. After waiting for a reasonable time for the parents to appear, the Secretary obtained letters of guardianship of her and placed "Jane Doe" with a childless man and woman, who bestowed upon her that precious love to which every little one is entitled. When the abandonment became complete, in a legal sense, the couple adopted her and she is no longer "Jane Doe," for she bears their name. She has grown to be a little beauty, through the kindly care she has received, and she is as good as she is pretty. There is still another pleasing feature to present ere this story is told. The foster parents were well-to-do in their own rights in a worldly way, and each has recently fallen heir to large estates. They have made their wills so that some day the once "Jane Doe, an abandoned infant," will be a wealthy woman.

#### TROD THE DOWNWARD PATH

President Newhall and two of the officers of this Society recently entered a dingy little house on a side street, and after groping through several rooms, which were sadly littered with all kinds of dirt and rubbish, finally found the sleeping apartments of the family. A young woman with her hair streaming down her shoulders sat up on the edge of what once was a bed and stupidly rubbed her bloodshot eyes and blinked at the dim light of a tallow candle carried by the officers. On a pallet of ancient rags slept four little children. They had "tumbled in" just as they left the street, not even having taken the trouble to remove their shoes. "Mrs. McL., you have been drinking again," remarked Mr. Newhall. The woman replied with an oath that it was nobody's business if she had. She would not answer as to where her husband

could be found. An inspection of the premises failed to bring any food to light, but several liquor bottles, empty, indicated where the money had gone. In a low groggery near by the man was found. He was very drunk, but in a muddled speech he acknowledged that the whole of his week's earnings, \$15, had been spent by himself and wife for drink in less than twenty-four hours. By the time this information was obtained the woman was sober from fright. The man, however, was arrested, and by request of the officers was released on probation by a Police Judge on the following day. The woman was lectured for her folly, and she promised to reform. By direction of Mr. Newhall all of the liquor sellers for blocks around were served with notice not to sell any more intoxicants to the couple. Nevertheless they obtained all of the vile stuff they wanted, obliging neighbors aiding them in this respect whenever they had the money. In time McL. lost his job in the oil works and the family was evicted for non-payment of rent and the couple became separated. The children were scattered among friends, relatives and institutions.

After several attempts to bring order out of the domestic chaos, McL. and wife were arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each in the County Jail. Letters of guardianship of the little folks were taken by the Secretary, and they are now placed in good homes and are making fine progress in their studies, which had been sadly neglected before. One of the strange features of this case is that both parents came of excellent families. They grew up from infancy together, had trudged to school as children, worked side by side in one of the big factories until married—and together they are sharing their degradation and misery. What caused them to travel the downward course is not known. At last accounts they were still spending all they earned for drink, and more than once they have slept in prison cells.

#### INFANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Madam N. kept a private maternity establishment. The madam pretended to be a philanthropist, and when she made

application to the Board of Health for a permit to conduct the place, as required by law, she was loud in self praise and told of the many acts of kindness on her part to unfortunate females. Those who knew her of old took no stock in her declarations, but waited for the time, that was sure to come, when the madam would appear in her true colors. The greed for money soon overcome her discretion, and one day the Secretary of this Society, who is a Deputy Health Inspector, was informed that Madam N. was again dealing in human flesh.

Investigation developed the fact that she had sold a newly-born babe for \$5 to a young woman whose excuse for the purchase was that she wished to deceive her husband into the belief that he was a happy father. The latter was in the new goldfields of Nevada, and the misguided wife said she thought that by presenting her aged spouse with a bouncing baby boy she would gain favor in his esteem and profit materially thereby. While proof is lacking, there is good reason to believe that she had bought and sold infants before. In telling this part of the story Madam N. is not forgotten. The infant in question was taken by this Society and placed with a lady who has grown to love the little outcast. Its unfortunate mother, for reasons best known to herself, consented to part with the baby forever. Madam N. endeavored to prove that she was actuated only by the best of motives in the part she took in the shady transaction, but the officers kept on her trail and soon found where she had only a short time before sold another infant for \$11.25, and still another for \$15. It was a question whether to prosecute the old woman for a felony or not. Considering the woman's age, it was decided best to leave her punishment to a power higher than the criminal courts. However, upon the facts being presented to the Board of Health, her permit was revoked and a watch is being kept to see that she does not start up in this nefarious business again.



## BALM FOR WOUNDED HEARTS

When Frances D. first came to our notice she was just a wee bundle of infantile femininity with big brown eyes and little knotty curls of black hair covering a well-shaped head. The father was obliged to leave the brown-eyed baby in this city, for he was in charge of a deputy sheriff from one of the mountain counties, where he was "wanted" for beating a young lad nearly to death with a revolver. The fellow escaped, for his companion in crime, who was convicted and sentenced to the State's prison, took upon himself all of the blame. Baby's father disappeared and has not since been heard of. At the time of his arrest he stated that the child's mother was dead. When the abandonment was complete this Society took out letters of guardianship in order better to protect the waif. In time a beautiful home was found through the children's agency for Frances, now grown into beautiful childhood. In truth, she went to fill a place made vacant by death, to bring sunshine into hearts made sad by the loss of a tender human bud that drooped and faded away ere the spring of its life had passed. How well little Frances is performing her mission on earth may be judged from the words of the foster mother written to the Secretary: "As I have not been down town since I brought 'baby' home, I want to let you know how nicely she is getting along. She is so happy—sings and plays all day long. She is looking much better and has gained quite a good deal in strength. She is the sweetest baby, and we both love her dearly. You ought to see how she loves us. We cannot thank you enough for the interest you have taken in baby and ourselves. Very cordially yours,"

## RESCUED, BUT TOO LATE

Lying close to my heart is a great regret—a self-reproach that has often looked me in the face and said, "You were guilty of the sin of omission." The fatal mistake came about in this way. When I became the executive officer of this Society many older in charitable work preached to me the theme of the sacredness of preserving the family circle, even





A SHACK ON WHEELS OCCUPIED BY FATHER, MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN



when the home conditions were very bad. It is truly a beautiful theory, and today I am one of its staunch advocates—but have learned that there are exceptions to all rules. One of the first cases which to my mind called for an effort on the part of this Society to preserve a home from disruption was that of George and Mary P. I found the woman hopelessly drunk one day with a tiny infant in her arms. Two other little toddlers clung to her skirts. Long and earnestly I pleaded with the woman to give up the bottle and follow the path that leads to a respectable old age. She promised to reform and many times the home was visited by our officers in the hope that their calls would keep the woman straight. The husband and father, too, was found to be a heavy drinker, and efforts were made in his behalf as well. After a while, in the press of new and urgent cases, this family was lost sight of, and later another complaint was received that the couple's old habits had been resumed. Again they were warned and counseled. This was repeated a number of times, still the theorists advised to give them "one more chance" and not separate children from their parents. The last complaint was made by the Health Officers, who reported the three little ones seriously ill. Investigation showed that the eldest, aged about eleven years, was suffering with consumption, and the other two from malnutrition. The consumptive child was placed in the Clara Barton Hospital, where she died, and the others in Mount St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum. Of the latter Sister Mary Caine remarked: "I fear that their future is not bright. Neglect has clouded their minds and impoverished their bodies so that it is doubtful if they will ever recover." It is true that this Society arrested the parents for cruelty and caused their imprisonment, after the damage was done, as well as assumed the guardianship of the surviving children, but the fact remains that the experiment was a lamentable failure. It cost the life of one and resulted in the physical and mental ruin of the other two.

## RUINED BY STRONG DRINK

In the southern part of the city stand two large buildings. The windows are iron-barred. The doors are of solid steel. Each structure is surrounded by a high whitewashed fence, and a lane divides the premises. These structures are Branch 2 and 3 of the County Jail. The one on the north is occupied by male prisoners, and the one on the south by female culprits. In the first is John J. L., and across the way his wife is a prisoner. Down the valley to the east stands a large building surrounded by trees, shrubs and flowers, among which little children romp and play. This is Mount St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum. In this institution are the five little children of the two prisoners mentioned. While white-capped, gentle Catholic Sisters minister to the wants of their small charges, stern-faced guards with loaded rifles watch the prisons where the parents are, to see that none escape. From their barred windows the man and wife may gaze down the valley and see where their children are housed, happy and protected. If conscience they have, how bitter must be their thoughts. Just beyond, over the hill from the orphanage, was once the home of L. and his family. Drink caused the breaking up of the home, the imprisonment of the parents and the consignment of the children to the charitable institution.

Over a year ago President E. W. Newhall, the Secretary, and an officer visited the home of L., on Fifth avenue, South, to investigate a complaint that the father and mother were drunkards and that the children were sadly neglected. The case was found to be worse than reported. Filth and rags littered the rooms, and the stench of the premises was intolerable. The furniture, if such it could be called, was matted together with debris and cobwebs. The places where the family slept were simply masses of old damp rags emitting foul and disease-breeding odors. On and under these piles of trash slept four little children, seven, four, three and two years of age. The parents, malodorous and besotted with drink, begged for one more chance to do

better, and President Newhall, actuated by a desire to save the home from annihilation and the family from separation, yielded to the plea. It was learned that L. earned \$2.25 per day, and this he promised to expend for new furniture and food and the wife gave her word that she would cease drinking and attend to her house and family. For months an officer visited the family, and there was a little improvement, although the couple went on occasional drinking debauches. Press of other equally important cases and the limited number of our working force made it necessary to withdraw surveillance, and the couple soon relapsed into their old habits of dissipation and neglect of their little ones. In the meantime the fifth child was added to the family.

Last October another complaint was made and inquiry developed the fact that in the early part of the month the father had to be confined by the police, as he was suffering with delirium tremens. The wonder was that the wife was not similarly afflicted, for of the two she was the most dissipated. When President Newhall and his assistants again visited the premises they found conditions even worse than before. The children, even the eight-month-old infant, were alive with parasites. So shocking was the sight that even strong stomachs revolted. The parents were arrested and sentenced to six-month terms of imprisonment in the County Jail, and the Judge expressed his regret that the law did not permit him to make the sentences six years. Superior Judge F. J. Murasky of the Juvenile Court committed the children to the institution mentioned. The breaking up of homes is a sad duty, but in such cases as this it has to be performed.

#### THE LITTLE WHITE CASKET

When a law, be it made by God or man, is violated, punishment follows. This is sometimes called retribution. When retributive justice assails the conscience, the punishment invariably is severe. Such has been the experience of Jim C. and wife. Years ago they had a happy home far out in the Mission district, and in the evenings after their day's work

little children climbed upon their knees and prattled as innocent young ones are wont to do. Then there came a change and the new conditions were far from happy. The parents began to drink, and they soon lost confidence in each other and in themselves. Filth took the place of cleanness, want took the place of plenty, and misery drove out happiness. Drunken brawls frequently called the police to their home. At last the officers of this Society, after exhausting all resources to effect a reformation, took the five little children away from their parents and had them committed to a charitable institution, through the Juvenile Court, where they now are, except Marguerite, the eldest, who was once a beautiful brown-eyed girl. She was called away to abide in that mansion not made by human hands. Her death gave the parents their first awakening shock, but drink had so undermined their systems that they could not permanently rally.

One day the father, now bent with dissipation, entered our office and in a trembling voice said: "Won't you help me put another box around Marguerite's coffin? I don't like to hear the clods fall on it. She was my favorite, and when they buried her they did not have a box to inclose the casket. After the sermon they filled in the grave, and as the clods fell on the little white coffin it sounded as though every clod said 'Dead,' 'dead,' 'dead.' It wakes me up in the night—that sound of the heavy clods falling, falling, falling, all the time echoing 'Dead,' 'dead,' 'dead.' Yes, wife hears them, too, and of course we drink to shut out the sound."

If ever you, reader, should pass on the streets an old man with drooping shoulders and hear him mutter "falling, falling, falling on the little white coffin," you will know who he is, and that he is "passing under the rod," and it is called Retribution.

#### ABANDONED HER BABIES

"You have tried to take my kids away from me—now take the brats and to h—with you and them, too!"



This startling speech was made to the Secretary by Mrs. Mary H. as she stood in the office door with her two pretty little ones by her side. The three were soaked to the skin, for it was raining in torrents, and the children were crying. They were hungry as well as wet. Mrs. H. was drunk when she gave utterance to this unnatural speech. In fact, intoxication in its various stages was her normal condition. Her husband, Peter, was frequently in the same state of insobriety. The couple had often been evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent, and this Society had made frequent appeals to them to lead better lives. Several times the parents had been haled into the Police Court for drunken and disorderly conduct, but the drink habit was too strongly fastened upon them. They went the downward pace at a rapid rate, and from "a fine looking, healthy couple," the verdict at the time of their marriage, they had become "a pitiful pair of soaks," the comment of the Police Judge who last passed judgment upon them. Shortly before the opening of this story the couple separated and the mother and children were evicted from the damp, dingy room that had sheltered them. Rent money had gone for liquor. For days the Society's officers had hunted for the little ones for the purpose of placing them in a home, but the besotted mother had hidden them in the houses of her companions, until she became tired of dodging with them from place to place, and then she took them to the office and gave them to the officers as stated. With a curse on her lips she staggered away, and a little later the tots were ravenously devouring the warm food set before them by the Matron at the Detention Home. A few days later Superior Judge Murasky committed them to Mount St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum, as prayed for in the petition filed by this Society in the Juvenile Court. What became of the parents is not known.

#### TWINS IN HARD LUCK

In a few months the doors of the County Jail will open and send forth to liberty and the world a woman still young

in years but old in the ways of folly and dissipation. What makes her case particularly sad is that she is the mother of a bright little pair of twins and another infant now about two years old. When our officers first met Mrs. F. they were investigating a charge that she was given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. She came of a good family, and how she ever started on the downward path is a mystery, unless it was that her husband, a printing pressman, had given to her some of the vile stuff for which he occasionally spends his earnings. Mrs. F. trundled her twins around in a baby-buggy intended for only one infant. When intoxicated the woman invariably upset the buggy, and many a time the poor twins were pitched headfirst to the hard cobblestones. After one such mishap a kind-hearted butcher boy took the infants into his shop and endeavored to ease the pain and reduce the swellings by putting strips of raw beef on the bruises. The woman, having spent all her money for liquor, and having no food in the house, made a stew of the beef, which thereby served a double purpose. On another occasion the infants were taken to the Emergency Hospital by a police officer for repairs to their injured heads, which had once more come in violent contact with a curbstone. Shortly after our officers arrested the father and mother for cruelty. The couple had been on another of their prolonged sprees, during which they had beaten the little ones, pummeled each other and broken nearly all of the furniture. The couple were released on probation, but the babies were taken to the Juvenile Court. There the couple pleaded for judicial clemency, and promised never to get drunk again if their children were restored to them. The Judge granted their request, but it was not long before the couple lapsed into their old habits. Their debauches became more violent and they were evicted so many times by their landlords that this Society's officers lost track of them. During one of the worst storms of the season the woman and twins were found on Webster and McAllister streets. She was beastly drunk and the little ones were crying. They were wet to the skin and nearly starved.



THIS WAS NOT A DOG KENNEL—HUMAN BEINGS LIVED FOR A YEAR IN THIS SHACK



The mother was arrested and sentenced to six months in the County Jail, and the babies were committed to an institution. "Where was the father all this time?" may be asked. Adam-like, he appeared in the Police Court and testified to his wife's bad conduct, and then he sneaked away for fear that the law might hold him also responsible for his babies' sufferings. The fellow was of so low a spirit that he stated that his wife had often accosted strangers whom she asked for money to buy food for the children, but which was spent for liquor. He omitted to say that he drank a part of the vile stuff purchased with the money his wife had obtained by begging. Soon after the earthquake the woman's term of imprisonment expired, and a little later she again became a mother. She and her infant found shelter among the refugees in the Speedway camp. Old habits were strong and complaints were frequently made by the camp commander of Mrs. F. being drunk and neglecting her baby. Several times our officers took her to the Juvenile Court, and each time she was released by the Judge upon her promise to reform. When the camp was abolished the woman and infant were lost sight of, but complaints of her conduct were made as she drifted from lodging to lodging with the baby. At last she was found by our officers, and as usual she was drunk. She was again arrested and sent to the County Jail. This time the baby was placed with the Children's Agency, which has found a good home for it.

#### BABY SAVED THE MOTHER

Violet is now going to school. More than that, she is happy and is the petted child of a loving mother and an affectionate stepfather. This may seem commonplace to many who know of hundreds of children similarly situated. In Violet's case it is anything but commonplace. This story is told for the purpose of satisfying many that the mission of this Society is not the breaking up of homes to fill already overcrowded institutions, but that the efforts of its officers are to unite kindred whenever circumstances will justify. There are few

children who have had the experiences of little Violet, who is not yet nine years old. Her father was drowned at sea while she was yet a wee infant, and her mother, a strikingly pretty blonde, fell into the hands of a designing woman who made use of the young woman's attractiveness to keep a certain class of men around the premises. At last Violet's mother left the city, in company with one of these, who later deserted her in a distant part of the State. There she formed an attachment for a sturdy young fellow. The harpie who once held power over the young mother kept possession of the little girl, and so bad did she become that it was necessary for this Society to take charge of the child, and its Secretary became Violet's legal guardian. Then came a fight which lasted for several years in the courts. First the mother returned and brought three actions to recover her child, but her own life was not such that Violet could be given over to her. The Society was successful in these suits, even the State Supreme Court deciding in favor of the guardian. Two more actions, by the woman from whom Violet was taken, were brought to recover her, and gave the Society two more victories. One day little Violet was kidnaped by this woman from the Protestant Orphan Asylum, hidden under the seat of a carriage and spirited away to her home. Our officers searched the house, but to no purpose. Later it was learned that the little one was secreted under the kitchen floor whenever a stranger went to the house. The child-stealer was, however, haled into Court and compelled by Judge Murasky to give Violet into the hands of her legal guardian. Several attempts were made later to again steal little Violet, but the designing woman failed. She is said to be a wreck now from drink. It was evidently her purpose to get the girl in order to bring the mother again into her power.

One day an honest-appearing young man called on President Newhall and said: "I have married Violet's mother, who is now a faithful wife and mother to another little one who has come to us. She grieves for her first born. Will you not give her to us? We make no denial of errors committed, and we



acknowledge that Violet's guardian has beat us in the courts. We have turned over a new leaf. All we want is another chance. 'Can't you give it to us?'"

"Go home and continue as you have begun. I will have Secretary White investigate the case. If conditions will warrant, this Society will do all in its power by giving a helping hand to you and your wife," was the reply. An investigation, which lasted for months in order that no mistake should be made, followed, and it was found that the home offered Violet, while poor, was pure and good. One day the mother and child were brought together in the Society's office. They had been parted for nearly four years, and though neither recognized the other at first, the meeting was not without its pathetic features. In the judgment and mercy shown no mistake has been made. Little Violet has a loving mother, and the latter would die before she would again enter the paths of error of her early girlhood.

---

#### ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP

(Payable on the first of each fiscal year) .....\$5.00

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP

(No further payment of dues required) .....\$100.00

#### SEND TO YOUR FRIENDS

Copies of this report will be mailed to your friends if you will forward their names and addresses to the office of the Society, 502-4 Hibernia Building, No. 11 Jones Street.

## FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate by will to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

## FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

I give and bequeath unto "The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation existing under the Laws of the State of California, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to be applied to the uses of said corporation.

## FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY

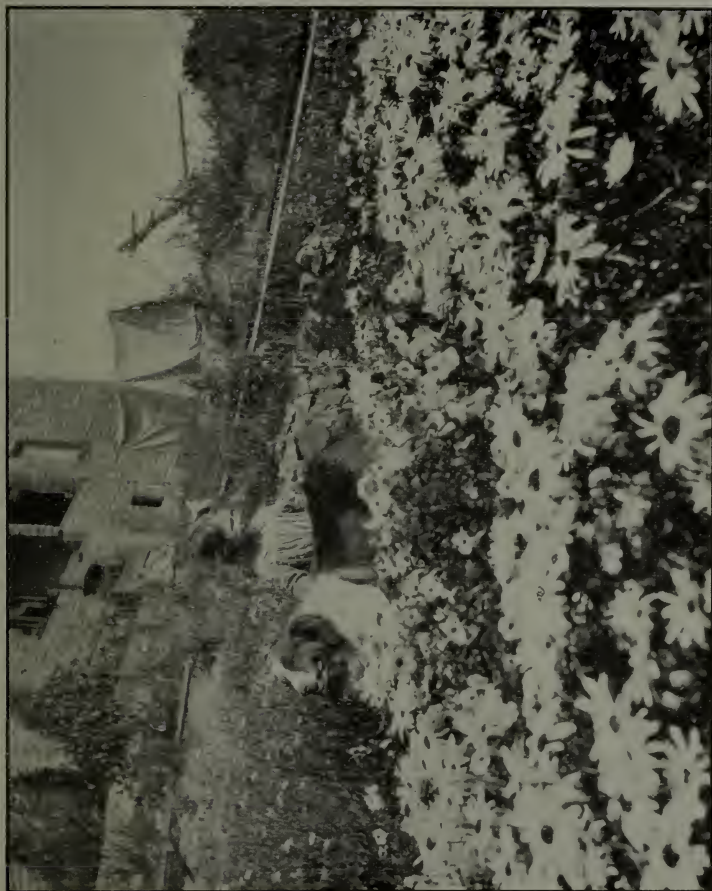
I give and devise unto "The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, all (here insert description of property).

Together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns, forever.

Section 1313 of the Civil Code of this State provides that "No estate, real or personal, shall be bequeathed or devised to any charitable or benevolent society or corporation, or to any person or persons in trust for charitable uses, except the same be done by will duly executed at least thirty days before the decease of the testator; and if so made at least thirty days prior to such death, such devise and legacy, and each of them, shall be valid; provided, that no such devises or bequests shall collectively exceed one-third of the estate\* of the testator leaving legal heirs, and in such case a pro rata deduction from such devises or bequests shall be made so as to reduce the aggregate thereof to one-third of such estate; and all dispositions of property made contrary hereto shall be void, and go to the residuary legatee or devisee, next of kin, or heirs according to law."

---

\*Construed to mean distributable estate.



THE FIRST REAL HOME SHE EVER KNEW



## HONORARY MEMBER.

Sonntag, Col. Charles

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Barker, Timothy L.  
Boardman, T. D.  
Borel, Antone  
Bourn, William B.  
Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L.  
Brandenstein, Joseph  
Bremer, Mrs. Amelia  
Bunting, John A.

De Levcaga, M. A.  
Devlin, Hon. Robert T.  
Doe, Charles F.  
Drexler, Mrs. E. A.

Grant, J. D.  
Greenebaum, Sigmund

Haas, Abraham  
Haas, William  
Haggin, J. B.  
Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe  
Holbrook, Charles

Koith, John M.

McCreary, Andrew B.  
McLane, Louis  
Merrill, John F.  
Meyerfeld, Morris, Jr.  
Mills, D. O.

Newhall, George Almer

Palache, Mrs. Marjory  
Pope, George A.

Smith, James B.  
St. Vincent Asylum  
Stahl, Adolph

Thompson, John D.

Van Sicken, F. W.

Wallace, Bradley L.  
Weill, Raphael  
Whittell, George  
Whittell, George, Jr.  
Williams, Thomas H.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS,

Ackerman, Chas. L.  
Allen, James M.  
Ames, Worthington  
Amrath, J. W.  
Armsby, The J. K. & Co.  
Arnstein, Ludwig  
Babecek, William  
Baehman, Mrs. S.  
Barry, Edward D.  
Barth, J., & Co.  
Basch, S.  
Beaver, F. H.

Benedict, C. S.  
Bertheau, Caesar  
Birmingham, J.  
Bishop, Chas. R.  
Bishop, H. W.  
Bissinger, Samuel  
Bonstell, Richardson & Co.  
Borden, I. L.  
Bosworth, Chas. J.  
Bourn, W. B.  
Boyd, Mrs. Jean M.  
Bradford, J. Obey

Brandenstein, Mrs. M. J.  
 Briggs, W. W.  
 Britton & Rey  
 Brooks, Payton  
 Brown, Dr. Calvin D.  
 Brown, Edward & Sons  
 Bruce, Robert  
 Buckbee, S. C.  
 Buckingham, Geo. H.  
 Burns, Col. D. M.  
 Bunting, Mrs. J. A.  
 Butler, Geo. E.

Cal. Cap Co.  
 California Saw Works  
 Call, The S. F.  
 Chickering, W. H.  
 Chinn Beretta Co.  
 Clark, W. D.  
 Cluff, Wm.  
 Coffin, Sherwood,  
 Cole, F. P.  
 Coleman, Edward  
 Coleman, J. C.  
 Conmy, Thos. C.  
 Coop, John  
 Cope, W. B.  
 Cordes, Furniture Co.  
 Cox, Joseph G.  
 Coxhead, Mrs. A.  
 Craig, A. W.  
 Crim, Samuel M.  
 Crocker, H. J.  
 Crocker, Mary A., trust  
 Crocker, Henry S.  
 Crocker, Wm. H.  
 Crothers, J. H.  
 Crowley, Rev. D. O.  
 Crowley, T. J.  
 Curry, John  
 Cutter, E. B.  
 Cutting, Francis

Dakin, F. H.  
 Davis, A. M.

Davis, Geo. A.  
 Davis, Henry L.  
 Davis, Horace  
 Davis, Schonwasser Co.  
 Davis, Willis E.  
 Dean, W. E.  
 Debret, Michel  
 Denicke, Col. E. A.  
 Devlin, F. J.  
 De Young, M. H.  
 Dimond, E. R.  
 Dollar, Robert  
 Donzel, A. J.  
 Drum, F. G.  
 Drum, John S.  
 Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden Co.  
 Dunlap, E. K.  
 Durnham, Albert  
 Dutton, Wm. J.

Edlles, Charles P.  
 Ehrman, Alfred  
 Esberg, Mrs. M. L.  
 Examiner, The S. F.

Faymonville, B.  
 Floriston Pulp & Paper Co.  
 Folger, J. A.  
 Fontana, M. J.  
 Foster, A. W.  
 Francis, George  
 Friedlander, A. A.  
 Friedman, M. & Co.  
 Fries, William  
 Froelich, Christian

Ganter, Mattern & Co.  
 Garoutte, Hon. C. H.  
 Garrett, W. T. & Co.  
 Ghirardelli, D.  
 Goecker, Charles  
 Goldberg, Bowen & Co.  
 Goldsmith, Max  
 Goodall, Edwin  
 Goodyear Rubber Co.



Grant, Tom C.  
Greenewald, O. H.  
Greenzweig, George  
Guggenheim, L.

Haan, Mrs. M.  
Habenicht, Fritz  
Hale, Marshal  
Hale, R. B.  
Harrison, A. D.  
Harron, Rickard & McCone  
Haslett Warehouse Co.

Hathaway, W. L.  
Hawley, Theo. S.  
Hayne, Mrs. R. Y.  
Heald, E. P.  
Hecht, Elias M.  
Hecht, Joel K.  
Hecht, M. H.  
Hedger, H. A.  
Heller, S. W.  
Henshaw, Bulkley & Co.  
Herrin, Mrs. W. F.  
Herrin, W. F.  
Hertzstein, Dr. M.  
Hewitt, D.

Heynemann, Mrs. M. H.  
Heynemann & Co.  
Hill, H. L., Jr.  
Hockstadter, R. B.  
Hooper, J. A.  
Hopkins, E. W.  
Horsburgh, James, Jr.  
Houghton, R. E.  
Howell, J. R.  
Hueter, E. L.  
Huie, R. B.  
Hume, R. D.

Italian, Swiss Colony

Jackson, C. W.  
Jacobi, Mrs. J. J.  
Josselyn, Charles  
Judis, Alphonse

Kane, D. H.  
Kempff, Louis, U. S. N.  
King, Homer S.  
Kirkland, Mrs. E. W.  
Kirkpatrick, John C.  
Kirkpatrick, Thomas  
Kittle, Mrs. H. de W.  
Kline, Geo. W.  
Kohl, Mrs. Sarah  
Kohler, Chase & Co.  
Koster, F. J.  
Kullman, Herbert

Lachman, Henry  
Langley & Michaels  
Lavenson, A. S.  
Leege, Charles F.  
Levinson, J. B.  
Levy, Herman  
Liebes, Julien  
Lilienthal, Jesse W.  
Loaiza, W., & Co.  
Lowenberg, Mrs. I.  
Lugsdin, Jay  
Lyle, Dr. Annie G.  
Lynch, Hon. Jeremiah

Macdonald, Col. W.  
Mack, A.  
Madge, Frederick  
Magee, Thomas, & Sons  
Magee, William A.  
Martin, Mrs. Eleanor  
Marye, George T., Jr.  
McCone, A. J.  
McKittrick, Mrs. M. S.  
McNear, George W., Jr.  
Mendell, George H., Jr.  
Metcalf, George  
Meyer, Albert  
Meyer, Daniel  
Meyerfeld, M., Jr.  
Meyerstein, Mrs. Jane I.  
Mighell, W. E.  
Miller, C. O. G.

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Miller, H. M. A.             | Pollok, Allan          |
| Miller, R. E.                | Pond, E. B.            |
| Mitchell, George M.          | Porter, W. S.          |
| Moffitt, J. K.               |                        |
| Monteagle, Louis F.          | Ransohoff, L.          |
| Moore, Charles C., Co.       | Redington & Co.        |
| Moulton, I. F.               | Reinstein, J. B.       |
|                              | Rey, V. J. A.          |
| Naphtaly, Joseph             | Rich, A. J.            |
| Neal, Charles S.             | Rigdon, Dr. Rufus L.   |
| Nelson, Capt. Charles        | Roos, Achille          |
| Newbauer, J. H.              | Roos, Adolphe          |
| Newhall, Almer M.            | Roos, Mrs. A.          |
| Newhall, E. W.               | Rothchild, E. S.       |
| Newhall, W. Mayo             | Rowe, Percell          |
| Newman & Levison             |                        |
| Newstadter Bros.             | Sachs, Lippmann        |
| Nichols, Miss Grace          | Schwabacher, A.        |
| Nichols, Mrs. E. W.          | Schwabacher, Sig.      |
|                              | Schweitzer, Maurice    |
| O'Brien & Sportorno          | Shannon, Michael       |
| O'Connor, J. C.              | Sherwood, Mrs. R.      |
| Olney, Warren, Jr.           | Sherwood, W. R.        |
| O'Neil, Thomas F.            | Shirley, John          |
| O'Rourke, J. J.              | Shreve, George R.      |
| Otis, James                  | Sicbe, J. D.           |
| Otis, Mrs. L. H.             | Silverberg, J. S.      |
|                              | Simpson, Capt. A. M.   |
| Pacific Hardware & Steel Co. | Sinshimer, Henry       |
| Paige, Cutler                | Sloane, W. & J., & Co. |
| Painter, Edgar               | Sloss, Joseph          |
| Palache, Thomas H.           | Sloss, Leon            |
| Palache, Whitney             | Sloss, Louis           |
| Parcells Safe Co.            | Spaulding, George S.   |
| Parrott & Co.                | Speck & Co.            |
| Partridge, John              | Spreckels, A. B.       |
| Perkins, Hon. George C.      | Spreckels, Claus       |
| Perkins, Samuel              | S. P. Milling Co.      |
| Phelan, Hon. J. D.           | Stone, Col. George     |
| Philip, Mrs. J. H.           | Strybring, Mrs. H.     |
| Pierson, Mrs. W. M.          | Sussman, Wormser & Co. |
| Pillsbury, Evans S.          | Suter, Daniel          |
| Pillsbury, Mrs. M. E.        | Swanberg, Charles O.   |
| Platt, H. G.                 | Swayne, R. H.          |
|                              | Sweeney, L. H.         |

- Talbot, Miss Sylvia  
Talbot, William H.  
Tams, Sampson  
Tappenbeck, William  
Taussig, R. J.  
Tevis, Mrs. W. S.  
Tevis, W. S.  
Theatrical Managers' Assn.  
Thompson, A. J.  
Tooby, Frank H.  
Towne, A. G.  
Towne, Mrs. A. N.  
Tubbs, Alfred S.  
  
Uhl Bros.  
Unna Co., The Harry  
  
Vail, A. H.  
Van der Naillen, A., Jr.  
Vanderslice, W. K. Co.  
Van Sicklen, Mrs. F. W.  
Vesper, Oliver M.  
Volkman, C. M.  
Volkman, George F.  
  
Walker, Mrs. O. V.  
Walter, I. N.  
Wangenheim, Sol.  
Ward, Fred  
Watkins, A. A.  
Watt, Rolla V.  
Watterson, Mrs. W. W.  
Watterson, W. W.  
  
Washington, Mrs. A. B.  
Weaver, C. N.  
Weil, L. P.  
Weinstock, Lubin & Co.  
Welch, Samuel B.  
Wells, Fargo & Co.  
Wenzelburger, A.  
Wheaton, M. A.  
Whelan, Peter  
White, Dr. A. L.  
White, Maj. J. A.  
White, M. J.  
White, Mrs. K. M.  
Whittier, W. F.  
Willcutt, J. L.  
Williams, Hon. A. P.  
Williams, H. A.  
Willis, Mrs. William  
Wilson, Edgar M.  
Wilson, Mountford S.  
Wood, James  
Worden, Clinton E.  
Wormser, S. I.  
Worth, Dr. Sidney  
Wright, C. S.  
Wymore, Dr. W. W.  
  
Yates, Charles M.  
  
Zellerbach, A. & Sons  
Zimmermann, Mrs. F. C.  
Zook, Edgar T.

## Obituary Record.

---

Since the last report was issued the following patrons of this Society have been laid to rest. To relatives and friends we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

### Life Members.

Horstmann, H.	Payne, Theodore F.
Marshall, Mrs. D. T.	Prior, J. K.
	Smith, Mrs. F. M.

### Annual Members.

Adams, L. S.	Jones, Everett
Allen, Henry F.	Josselyn, George M.
Alvord, William	
Andros, Milton	Landers, William J.
Bowen, E. J.	Brown, E.
Brandenstein, Mrs. J.	Moffitt, James
Dornin, George D.	Newhall, Walter S.
Folkers, J. H. A.	Palache, James
Fritch, George	Pierson, Mrs. W. M.
Gates, J. R.	Rideout, N. D.
Gutte, I.	
	Spring, John R.
Hayward, Alvinza	
Hosmer, Hon. John	Thompson, Capt. R. R.







1876

## ANNUAL REPORT

1911

# The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Thank God for the man who is cheerful  
In spite of life's troubles, I say;  
Who sings of a brighter tomorrow  
Because of the clouds of today.  
His life is a beautiful sermon,  
And this is the lesson to me—  
Meet trials with smiles and they vanish,  
Face cares with a song and they flee.

—Anon.



# THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

## Prevention of Cruelty to Children

A STATE ORGANIZATION

The Second Incorporated in the World

---

### THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1911



Rooms 26, 27 and 28, 1028 Market St. and 61 Golden Gate Ave

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

---

Telephones	-	-	{ Pacific T. and T., Market	1871
			{ Home, - - C.	1362

# Prevention of Cruelty to Children

EDWIN W. NEWHALL.

JOHN F. MERRILL, CHARLES J. BOSWORTH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS	
W. B. BOURN.....	San Francisco
A. W. FOSTER.....	San Francisco
JAMES B. HAGGIN.....	San Francisco
WILLIAM J. DUTTON.....	San Francisco
CHARLES HOLBROOK.....	San Francisco
HOMER S. KING.....	San Francisco
ANDREW B. McCRÉERY.....	San Francisco
HON. GEO. C. PERKINS.....	San Francisco
JOSEPH BRANDENSTEIN.....	San Francisco
L. H. SWEENEY.....	San Francisco
JOHN D. THOMPSON.....	San Francisco
F. W. VAN SICKLEN.....	Alameda
RAPHAEL WEILL.....	San Francisco
WILLIAM F. WHITTIER.....	San Francisco
HON. JAMES D. PHELAN.....	San Francisco

FDWIN W. NEWHALL	CHARLES J. BOSWORTH
ELIAS M. HECHT	C. O. G. MILLER
JOHN F. MERRILL	GEORGE A. NEWHALL
A. VAN DER NAILLEN, JR.	WILLIAM HAAS
H. H. SHERWOOD	CAPT. WILLIAM MATSON
T. D. BOARDMAN	

## M. J. WHITE

MRS. K. M. WHITE

GEORGE A. NEWHALL

## HON. ROBERT T. DEVLIN

WILEY F. CRIST  
ALBERT L. JOHNSON

DR. RUFUS L. RIGDON	DR. ANNIE G. LYLE
DR. W. W. WYMORE	DR. J. A. KUYKENDALL

A. WENZELBURGER, C.P.A.,  
HANSFORD BUILDING,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30, 1912.

*To the President and Board of Directors of The California Society  
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,*

*San Francisco, California.*

GENTLEMEN :

Agreeable to your request, I have examined the books and accounts of your Society covering the period from January 1st to December 31st, 1911, and am pleased to state that I have found them in perfect order.

I attach hereto financial statement for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1911, and remain,

Respectfully yours,

A. WENZELBURGER,  
Certified Public Accountant.

W. H. CRAMER, C.P.A.,  
Acting Accountant.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1911

GEORGE A. NEWHALL, *Treasurer.*

## RECEIPTS.

Cash in S. F. Savings Union Jan. 1, 1911.....	\$1,447.25	
" " Security Savings Bank, Jan. 1, 1911.....	1,030.84	
" " hands of Treasurer.....	128.25	
	<hr/>	
Total Cash Balance, Jan. 1, 1911.....		\$2,606.34
Dues and donations received during 1911.....	\$4,162.00	
Dividends credited by S. F. Savings Union.....	58.46	
" " " Security Savings Bank.....	41.62	
	<hr/>	
Total Revenue.....		4,262.08
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$6,868.42

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid by Treasurer.....		5,692.05
		<hr/>
		\$1,176.37
Balance in S. F. Savings Union, as per Passbook, Dec. 31, 1911.....	\$1,505.71	
Balance in Security Savings Bank, as per Passbook, Dec. 31, 1911.....	1,072.46	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,578.17	
Balance due Treasurer.....	1,401.80	
	<hr/>	
		1,176.37

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

To Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1911.....	\$ 128.25	
" Dues and donations in 1911.....	4,162.00	
" Dividends credited by Banks in 1911.....	100.08	
By Warrants paid in 1911.....		\$5,692.05
" Dividends deposited in Banks.....		100.08
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,390.33	\$5,792.13
Balance due Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1911.....	1,401.80	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,792.13	\$5,792.13

## BANK ACCOUNTS.

To Balance, Jan. 1, 1911, as per Passbooks.....	\$2,478.09	
" Dividends credited during 1911.....	100.08	
	<hr/>	
Balance due from Banks, December 31, 1911.....		\$2,578.17



## SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1911

M. J. WHITE, *Secretary.*

During the year 1911 there were

(for comparison):	1910	1911
Number of complaints received.....	2,020	2,229
“ “ children involved.....	4,058	4,249
“ “ “ relieved.....	2,189	2,454
“ “ “ placed in institutions.....	464	695
“ “ “ returned to parents, etc.....	88	43
“ “ “ placed in families.....	34	71
“ “ “ sent to Juvenile Court.....	811	972
“ “ prosecutions of adults.....	128	149
“ “ convictions of adults.....	74	104
“ “ dismissals of adults.....	15	9
“ “ cases placed on the reserve calendar.....	..	36
“ “ “ settled out of court.....	732	727
“ “ adults released on probation.....	59	76
“ “ persons receiving advice, etc.....	1,365	927
“ “ “ warned.....	1,377	947
“ “ letters received.....	1,101	1,410
“ “ “ written.....	1,332	1,567
“ “ cases referred to Associated Charities.....	15	70
“ “ “ “ “ “ (Oakland) ..	..	2
“ “ “ “ “ Cath. Ladies' Aid, Alameda ..	2	3
“ “ “ “ “ Probation Officers.....	3	12
“ “ “ “ “ Children's Agency.....	2	10
“ “ “ “ “ District Attorney.....	5	2
“ “ “ “ “ Children's Home Society ..	1	1
“ “ “ “ “ Police Department.....	2	4
“ “ “ “ “ Eureka Benev. Society..	..	7
“ “ “ “ “ Catholic Humane Bureau ..	..	20
“ “ “ “ “ Health Department.....	..	2
“ “ “ “ “ Immigration Commission ..	..	4
“ “ “ “ “ Volunteers of America... ..	..	3
“ “ “ “ “ Various clergymen.....	..	10

## CAUSES OF COMPLAINTS—1911.

Intemperance of father.....	195
“ “ mother.....	243
“ “ both.....	135
Omitting to provide by father.....	515
“ “ “ mother.....	11
“ “ “ both.....	10
Desertion by father.....	108

" " mother.....	30
" " both.....	28
Cruelty of father.....	108
" " mother.....	35
" " both.....	52
" " others.....	15
Destitution of parents.....	230
Indigency of parents.....	4
Immorality of father.....	1
" " mother.....	106
" " both.....	3
Not having proper guardian.....	170
Wayward boys .....	36
" girls.....	74
Neglect of children.....	56
Children on stage.....	17
Child stealing.....	1
Abandonment of infants.....	5
Seduction.....	5
Neglect of caretakers (baby farms).....	5
Insanity.....	5
Children begging (peddling).....	12
Illness of children.....	7
Criminal assaults.....	2
Truancy.....	1
Selling liquor to minors.....	1

## ARREST OF ADULTS—1911.

Omitting to provide.....	83
Cruelty to children (intemperance and neglect).....	32
Insanity.....	4
Vagrancy.....	2
Adultery.....	1
Disturbing the peace.....	2
Bench warrants.....	4
Battery.....	6
Assault.....	3
Rape .....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Violating Section 272.....	2
Children on stage.....	3
Malicious mischief.....	1
Violating Section 269A.....	1
Intemperance, for cure.....	3

Held for trial in the Superior Court for felony, 12.

Combined sentences for misdemeanors, two years and one month;  
one fine, \$10.00

# CHILDREN TAKEN TO THE JUVENILE COURT IN 1911 BECAUSE OF

Intemperance of father.....	51
"    "    mother.....	107
"    "    both.....	85
Desertion by father.....	77
"    "    mother.....	21
"    "    both.....	22
Cruelty of father.....	29
"    "    mother.....	10
"    "    both.....	37
Immorality of mother.....	16
Destitution of parents.....	311
Not having proper guardian.....	129
Wayward children.....	9
Insanity of parents.....	9
Begging and peddling.....	3
Non-support by parents.....	4
Indigency of parents.....	5
Neglect.....	38
Abandoned babies.....	8

## CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS AND HOME-FIND- ING SOCIETIES IN 1911.

Boys and Girls' Aid Society.....	4
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	148
Armitage Orphanage.....	10
Mt. St. Joseph's I. O. Asylum.....	81
Home for Feeble Minded, etc.....	1
Children's Home Society.....	1
Albertenium Orphanage.....	14
S. F. Nursery for Homeless Children.....	10
Holy Cross Convent.....	6
Children's Agency.....	210
St. Vincent Orphanage.....	27
Youths' Directory.....	19
Maud B. Booth Home.....	15
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	48
St. Mary's Orphanage (Josepnenium).....	10
Infant Shelter.....	8
Eureka Benevolent Society.....	23
Golden Gate Orphanage.....	3
Maria Kip Orphanage.....	5
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society.....	13
Masonic Home.....	3
California Girls' Training Home.....	3
McKinley Orphanage.....	4
St. Catherine's Training Home.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	9
Hospitals.....	8

## VIEWS OF HUMANITARIANS

In presenting this report it is the intention to have it different from any ever issued by any anti-cruelty society. It contains interesting articles by many of our officers. Their views, opinions and suggestions upon live topics will surely interest our members and friends.

Scope of the Work.....	E. W. Newhall
Circus Kids, Past and Present.....	A. Van der Naillen, Jr.
Divorce and the Child.....	Wiley F. Crist
Heredity; What It Means.....	Dr. J. A. Kuykendall
Child, State and Law.....	Robert T. Devlin
Charity That Pays.....	George A. Newhall
Work Up to Date.....	C. S. Benedict (deceased)
Our Big Convention.....	M. J. White
An Ounce of Prevention.....	E. W. Newhall
Early Prevention of Cruelty.....	Dr. W. W. Wymore
From Low to High Estate.....	H. H. Sherwood
Our Mission .....	Elias M. Hecht
Less Recognized Forms of Cruelty	
to Children.....	Dr. Annie G. Lyle
How Criminals Are Manufactured.....	Ferno J. Schuhl

When you have read this report please pass it to a friend, who may become interested in the cause of child-rescue.

## SCOPE OF THE WORK

EDWIN W. NEWHALL, *President.*

In looking back over the past eight or ten years I note many changes that have taken place, and I am sure that all of these are for the betterment of the organization and the cause for which it stands, namely, the protection of children. Our policy and principles have not changed, but the management and method of operating have. This means that we have kept abreast of the times and alive to new situations. In former years, when the anti-cruelty movement was new and the extent of its usefulness was not fully known, our aim and object was to accomplish protection along police lines and correction by making use of the strong arm of the law. Modern and humane thought suggest, when possible, prevention by education and enlightenment, and correction by moral suasion, suggestion and advice. The more powerful application of the law is employed only as a last resort.

In other years a society for the prevention of cruelty stood apart in a class by itself. No longer do we stand thus alone. New bodies have come into the field, such as home-finding societies, settlement workers, those striving to stamp out the white plague and the red plague, charitable bodies, and last but not least the Juvenile Courts. I can say with much gratification that we work hand-in-hand with all of these, with the result of a greater benefit to the world's little ones. More than this, modern methods make demands upon our executive officers for more of their time among their co-workers than in former years, for we perform a better service if we know how others do their work. New societies are forming in different parts of the State, and not infrequently their officers desire the benefit of the longer and valued experience of our officers. It is gratifying to be able to meet these demands, and we feel that any assistance we can render new anti-cruelty organizations stands to our credit in summing up the service our society gives to humanity. We are always pleased to enlighten all as to how we do our work, and to this end we have encouraged

our Secretary in assembling a goodly collection of stereopticon pictures of scenes from life; and wherever he has presented his illustrated discourse the audiences have expressed their appreciation of the entertainment and instruction. It is his pleasure to give these addresses gratis whenever requested.

In keeping with these thoughts it may be well to discuss in a general way the manner of conducting the Society's business, for there are indeed few who have any idea of the ways and means, the scope of the work, and the "office machinery" and how it runs. "Where do the complaints of cruelty come from?" is often asked. The answer is "Everywhere." Not an hour in the day passes without one or more complaints or reports of conditions in families that should be corrected are made. Hundreds of reports are received over the telephone and by letters from those who resent injustice to the helpless. Members of the police force report cases enough to keep a number of investigators at work all the year round. Police officials concede that our Society is better equipped to handle cases involving children than any other body. Members of the School and Health Departments, in fact nearly every public officer, refers such matters to our Society for adjustment and correction. All of the charitable organizations of this city, and of the communities around the bay, turn this line of work to our officers, and it is a pleasure to have their confidence and be able to handle it for them. I wish to emphasize here that the favor is not one-sided, for upon all of these we, in turn, call for such assistance as they are able to render.

Not many years back complaints ranged from fifty to seventy-five a month, and in the past five years they have trebled. During 1910 and 1911 the average was 190 complaints a month, and more than once they passed the 200 mark. Many complaints are recurrent, yet every report demands the same careful investigation as in the first instance.

In order to carry on the work we have an office force



consisting of a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, one stenographer and one agent and special officer. The Police Department has kindly assigned a regular patrolman to our service, and sometimes we are fortunate enough to have the service of an extra officer to serve warrants of arrest and other documents. In this particular alone the services of one man are required nearly all of the time. Here permit me to express to the officers of the Police Department the appreciation of the Society's officers and members for this and many other favors received.

The Society's part in the Juvenile Court work has become a very important feature. Our Society is handling nearly all of the dependency cases coming before that Court, involving from twenty to sixty children a week. The Society has become a sort of "clearing house" for all of the dependency cases by handling this work for all of the charitable organizations and orphan asylums. It is often necessary to ask the Judge of the Juvenile Court to separate children from parents; but this is a last resort, after earnest efforts have been made to preserve the family without jeopardizing the interests of the children. Some idea of this line of work may be had from the Secretary's report, which shows that last year 972 children were sent by our Society to the Juvenile Court. However, I regard with greater satisfaction that 727 cases were settled by our officers without taking to court.

In the Police Courts our officers prosecuted 149 adults for various cruelties to children, but in the majority of cases the arresting officers intervened at the last moment and asked the courts to grant probation in order that the culprits might correct their habits and provide for those dependent upon them. Even in the felony cases of men held for trial for abandonment of their families, the number was small (twelve), and with one exception probation to the adult Probation Officer, Mr. William H. Nicholl, was asked and granted by the Superior Judges. Last year the combined sentences of all convicted—two years and one month—were

smaller than ever before in the history of the Society, since 1880.

The demands upon the services of our officers are steadily increasing, until it is a day-round struggle for them to keep abreast of the work. I may confess that at times they do not keep up with the tasks that are put upon them. We should have at least two more workers attached to our force. We are actively handling a large amount of work in Alameda and Marin Counties, and now San Mateo is asking for help for its little sufferers. After the great fire many families of the class which neglect their children went to the northern part of that county and greatly increased the populations of Hill Crest, Baden, Vista Grande, Daly City and South City. In that section there are enough cases to keep one officer busy all of the time. In truth, this demand is State-wide. The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is one of the leading bodies in the State Humane Association of California, and through the latter's main office are received many complaints from all parts of the Coast where anti-cruelty organizations have not yet been formed. Some of these are so pressing as to demand immediate action on our part, even though we have more than we can properly attend to in San Francisco.

Another demand upon our time is the affairs of the American Humane Association, of which our Society is a member. To a great extent, through the efforts of our Secretary, the 1911 convention of that national body was held in San Francisco last October. At this gathering assembled representatives of all of the humane organizations of the Western Hemisphere and many prominent humanitarians of note of the world.

As the work grew upon the Society it became necessary to arrange a system by which the cases might be handled expeditiously and correctly. Our success depends upon the detail and correctness of the records kept of complaints and cases. The old record book form was laid aside and a complete modern filing system was installed. By the use of this system family histories and reports of investigations may be

found quickly, together with letters, copies of letters, legal documents, and all data relating to every feature involved and connected with each case. From all that I can learn, our system of keeping records is about as perfect as any in the world, and no matter how much our work increases the system may operate smoothly.

Inquiry is often made as to the support of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. We are dependent upon the good-will of those who have a love for children not their own, who have sympathetic hearts for those little ones whose feet have been set down in stony paths, who feel that they are best serving the Creator by ministering to the needs of His helpless ones. Our friends, as Annual Members, make regular contributions of \$5.00 or \$100.00 as Life Members. We have now about five hundred, and should have five times that number. Other friends who are not members occasionally make donations, and sometimes we are remembered by bequest of those who have joined the great throng on the other side. This Society does not receive State or Municipal aid, nor is it in any way endowed, as are many of the institutions.

## CIRCUS KIDS, PAST AND PRESENT

A. VAN DER NAILLEN, JR., *Director.*

I remember the old-time circuses, such as Montgomery Queen and Chirinni's; then came John Sherman, also James McCue, both California men, who started out first with a band of educated horses and gradually added on circus acts until they had what they thought in their days was a pretty fair circus.

These shows all had more or less dealings with what the performers call acts which had "Leased Kids." Leased kids were the young children of both sexes, of poor parents, and ranged in age from five to ten years. These children were leased usually for a period of five years, for a small consideration, to some traveling family or team, who promised to educate the children while on the road and also make them

great performers. Then the glare of the bright spangles and costumes, and the apparent ease with which the "top-mounter kid" was performing his tricks, all acted as a great inducement to sign away the child's life for many years into slavery; for even at the end of the five years the child would be practically useless except it was working with the "grunder" with whom he had learned his act.

There were no opportunities to educate the children, there being two shows a day, besides the practice. One would think that two shows a day was enough, but this was not so. It is a case of practice—practice; and especially so if the child has missed a trick during the performance.

In days gone by I have taken children away from brutal persons who would beat a child regularly several times each day. I have seen their bodies black and blue and with just enough strength left in their little bodies to do their top-mount tricks. They were hardly fed enough, for fear they would become too heavy.

These poor little creatures were the real slaves, unable to read or write, and in constant fear. The public, and even their own parents, knew little of their inner life. They saw the child only when dressed in spangles and tights and always with a bright smile for the audience.

These were the days in the early seventies. It was in August, 1876, that the representative of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children sent out word to Mr. Sonntag, of this city, before our Society was organized, to use all means possible as a private citizen and, with the assistance of friends, to take away from one named Sebastian, whom I knew, a small boy he was using in an acrobatic act, and whom he had been treating with acts of cruelty. Old residents of San Francisco, also members of our Society, will remember that Mr. Sonntag and others had quite a strenuous time in securing the child, and that it was through this incident that our present Society was organized.

I have for many years, as a specially appointed officer and member of this Society, assisted in looking after what we called the Circus Kids; and my experience in the dress-

ing tents of the various circuses which have been coming to the Coast for the last twenty years would no doubt prove interesting, but space forbids.

The performers would resort to all sorts of tricks and falsehoods to deceive us regarding the age and parentage of these little acrobats. Many would swear that an eight-year-old child was a dwarf and was over sixteen. I have discovered where they had placed mastic and ether and sprinkled with short hair clippings upon the chin of a youth twelve years old, in order to make me believe he was a dwarf. I would usually see the Kid Act performance first, and would then go into the dressing room to investigate; and when inquiring for the baby performer was, nine times out of ten, shown some other much older child.

We knew in those days that most of these children were leased children; but some one was always ready to swear that he was the father and some woman performer was the mother.

One occasion I happened to be in San Jose and there again visited the dressing room of the same show which had been in San Francisco, and there saw them introduce to the local officer two different persons who happened to be close by, and swore they were the parents.

Of late years the three and four family acts have grown to families of seven, eight and ten, which often include three children. Some fifteen years ago a circus called the Wallace Shows came here and, as was customary, played Oakland first. There I would go to see the "Kid Acts," so as to get a line on what was doing and then report to our office here in the city. When I showed my star to Mr. Wallace, who happened to be in the door, and told him who I was, he refused to pass me in. I paid my way in, saw a large family of acrobats, including three children, performing. I reported what I saw. Mr. Wallace was arrested. The Nelson Family of performers did not perform for several days, and when they did the act was much modified. The show people had to employ attorneys and several of the circus had to remain

over, causing a loss of time and an expense of several hundred dollars.

This was all in by-gone days. Things are different now. The circus people, as well as the general public, have been educated, and it is our principal aim to educate the people so as to prevent cruelty.

When a circus—for instance, like the Ringling Brothers—comes here now, the manager will greet us with a welcome. He will introduce us to the gentleman called the “Adjuster,” whom he requests to extend to us all the courtesies possible. The adjuster directs the people in the dressing room to tell us the truth and to comply with our every reasonable request, no matter what it may be, regarding the “Actor Kids.”

Young children still perform in circuses, and some in violation of the law, but not to such an extent as in years gone by. However, the element of cruelty is entirely eliminated from their education as acrobats. If a child does not take naturally to show life he is not wanted and his place is soon filled by one who is ambitious to shine in the sawdust ring. In late years we never hear of a show kid being beaten and abused because he or she failed in a part or stunt undertaken. Science has made its appearance by the ringside and youthful acrobats are manipulated, trained and educated the same as a wise horseman trains a young colt for the race track. The young folks who now amuse and interest the public with acts of daring and agility are fed with the best of food, and they are compelled to sleep and rest whenever they are not in the ring or at practice. Their health, habits, and even morals, are carefully guarded and looked after by those in charge. The latter know that sickly or vicious kid performers are unsatisfactory to the public and unprofitable to the show. The leased kid is a child of the past. Many children work under an “Indenture,” an agreement legally drawn whereby those who have them in charge are compelled by their contract to keep them in good health, pay them stipulated wages and safeguard their interests in every way.



What has brought about this change from the old-time cruel, heartless way of treating the circus kids? Nothing more nor less than the persistent efforts of societies such as ours to better the condition of the youngsters whose lots in life are cast under the big white tent. Our first fight was to compel circus managers to cease treating their animals and children with cruelty and neglect. Our next effort was educational, and they now see that it is more profitable than otherwise to keep their stock in good condition and their child performers well, happy and ambitious.

What a difference then, the days of years ago, when one did not feel safe in a circus dressing room, as he was subject to insults, such as being struck in the bosom of a nice white shirt with a big sponge with which a black-faced clown had just washed his face. What is the cause of this great change? The answer is "Education."

## DIVORCE AND THE CHILD

WILEY F. CRIST, *Attorney for the Society.*

Statisticians will inform us that one of the greatest causes of crime is the lack of early training of the child on the part of its parents, caused by divorce. If a child does not have the benefit of a mother's love and guidance and the ever-present example of a father, the youthful mind is apt to become warped and the moral sense perverted.

A distressing case recently tried in this city is a good illustration of the results which may be expected under these conditions. A young man was arrested, charged with committing a crime, and he was doubtless guilty. He told his attorney that he had a mother living in Oakland. This being the young man's first offense, the attorney sent for the mother in the hope that she would help to secure probation for her son. The mother refused to go on the stand and testify that she thought probation was justifiable, and in fact refused to render any assistance whatever. One would naturally think that any mother would do all she could to help her only son, especially when he was in such dire straits, but she would not, and a little inquiry developed the fact that this

boy had never had the benefit of home life or any of the parental influences which go to mould good character. His mother and father were divorced on the ground of cruelty when the son was but two years of age, and his mother had shortly thereafter married a prominent and wealthy business man. Her second husband did not like the child and the mother had him placed in an asylum; had never had him in her home, and, in fact, had not seen him for ten years prior to the time of his arrest.

It would seem that divorces are a great hardship upon the coming generations and that conditions would be vastly improved by legislation tending to lessen the number of divorces granted, especially when it is true that many couples are being reconciled by a small effort on the part of some of our Judges.

## HEREDITY; WHAT IT MEANS

DR. J. A. KUYKENDALL, *Physician for the Society.*

When no recognizable reactions follow the introduction of living parasites into the human body, that individual is said to be immune. This insusceptibility to disease has been noted among certain people and under various circumstances by observers for countless ages. The Chinese and Japanese, for example, are relatively immune to scarlatina; the negro resists malaria and yellow fever, but falls quick prey to smallpox and tuberculosis. Civilized man has comparatively little fear of death from measles, while the savage tribes have frequently been decimated thereby. Analagous peculiarities apply to the lower animals.

The house rat dies of anthrax and his white brother is immune; Algerian sheep are insusceptible to the above disease, while ordinary herds contract the infection. And so we speculate upon just what immunity may be. The old-time doctor speciously explained it to be "a condition of the system." Modern investigators contend it is not so much a condition of the fluids and tissues of the body, but that resistance to disease is dependent upon an inherent toxin, or

anti-toxin, which may be either acquired or an hereditary transmitted peculiarity; and also to the activity of the ameboid cells of the blood, which devour invading bacteria.

Immunity may be absolute or relative. Some families never have known a loss from consumption, but many of them pass away at a uniform age from cancer. Furthermore, this malignant growth is usually characteristic in type and location. The ancestry of others may be remarkably free from tubercular or cancerous affections, but prone to nervous affections such as neurasthenia, epilepsy and insanity. Again, when the parental germ cells develop excessive or deficient vegetative tendencies, there result generations of giantism or dwarfing, as the case may be. Minor instances are cleft palate, hare lip, webbed fingers, etc. Such abnormalities, transmitted from parent to offspring in the germ-plasm of the fertilized ovum constitute true hereditary disease and should not be confused with the various accidental factors in pre-natal development which result in mental or physical degeneracies.

In the latter category we are apt to find the offspring of consanguineous marriages or the descendants of parents who were afflicted with cancer, tuberculosis, some grave blood disease or possibly the consequences of prolonged dissipation. Great disparity in the ages of the parents also unfavorably influences the progeny. We therefore recognize the desirability of, even if we fail to promulgate, laws influencing procreation. To be sure, many States prohibit marriages between blood relatives; but this is probably of less importance than the prevention of cohabitation between the dissipated and the diseased, criminals, degenerates, defectives, or even the extremes of age.

The uninterrupted freedom of many branches of the same family from diseases which are common in the community in which they live affords an illustration of hereditary immunity.

Certain races readily succumb to certain diseases, whether contracted at home or abroad, but are insusceptible

to even more dangerous maladies with which they come in common contact. The Hebrew race shows a special predisposition to diabetes, but seems to possess greater immunity than others against tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

Immunity is modified by food, air, water, drugs, fatigue, grief, or other emotions, and therefore not only does it vary in amount in different beings, but varies in the same individual at different periods.

In addition to natural or hereditary immunity, we have the artificial and temporary immunity induced by the use of serums and anti-toxins. Vaccination, protecting the person thus inoculated against smallpox, is the most generally known practice in this direction; favorable achievements with vaccines are also common in the treatment or prophylaxis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, empyema, tubercular conditions, infected wounds, etc.

The mystery of immunity is attractive, and the innumerable able investigators since Jenner's time have but partially solved the obscure problems. When it is better understood, empiricism will give way to scientific therapeutics and diseases that are now incurable will become amenable to treatment. And as the co-relationship between eugenics and immunity becomes more generally recognized, people will discontinue boasting of their ancestry for social or financial reasons, and more particularly honor those progenitors who bequeath an insusceptibility to disease.

---

Copies of this report will be mailed to your friends if you will forward their names and addresses to the office of the Society, Room 26, 1028 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

## CHILD, STATE AND LAW

ROBERT T. DEVLIN, *Counsel.*

*U. S. District Attorney.*

The idea quite generally prevails that a parent possesses a proprietary interest in his infant child, and has an absolute, indefeasible right to his care and custody. He has, of course, a natural right to his services, but this right is not an unlimited one; and if a conflict arises between the right of the parent on the one side and the benefit of the child on the other, the benefit of the child is to be considered first; and if the benefit of the child requires it, the authority of the parent may be taken away altogether. Fortunately, it is rare that the duty of the State arises to interfere and take the child away from the custody of the parent, but whenever the necessity does arise it is the duty of the State, acting through its proper officers, to see that the interest of the child is conserved; and if such interest requires its separation from the parent, then it is the duty of the State to effect such separation.

It is presumed that the natural love a parent bears for a child will cause him or her to do what is best for the child; but whenever this presumption is overcome by facts, and it appears that the best interest of the child requires some other custody, it is the right and duty of the State to take such custody from the parent.

In a case arising in the United States courts where a father of an infant petitioned the court for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of an infant daughter alleged to be wrongfully detained in the custody of her grandmother, Mr. Justice Storey admitted that the right of the father to have the custody of his infant child was, in a general sense, true; but he stated that this was not on account of any absolute right of the father, but for the benefit of the infant, as the law would presume it to be for its interest to be under the nurture and care of its natural protector, both for maintenance and education. But he added:



"When, therefore, the court is asked to lend its aid to put the infant into the custody of the father and to withdraw him from other persons, it will look into all the circumstances and ascertain whether it will be for the real, permanent interests of the infant; and, if the infant be of sufficient discretion, it will also consult its personal wishes. It will free it from all undue restraint, and endeavor, as far as possible, to administer a conscientious, parental duty with reference to its welfare. It is an entire mistake to suppose the court is at all events bound to deliver over the infant to his father, so that the latter has an absolute vested right in the custody."

(*See U. S. vs. Green, Fed. Cas. No. 15, 256.*)

A well-known text writer states that the general result of the American cases may be characterized as an utter repudiation of the notion that there can be such a thing as a proprietary right or interest in or to the custody of an infant, or that a claim to such custody can be asserted merely as a claim; and the general drift of opinion is in the direction of treating the idea of trust as the controlling principle in all controversies in relation to such custody.—(*Hocheimer on Custody of Infants, Sec. 10.*)

Judge Storey, in his work on "Equity Jurisprudence," states that the jurisdiction of the court of chancery extends to the care of the person of the infant so far as is necessary for his protection and education, and, as to the care of the property of the infant, for its due management and preservation and proper application for his maintenance. He stated that it was upon the former ground—that is, for the due protection and education of the infant—that the court exercised its power to interfere with the ordinary rights of parents as guardians by nature or nurture, relative to the custody and care of their children. He says:

"For although in general, parents are intrusted with the custody of the persons and the education of their children, yet this is done upon the natural presumption that the children will be properly taken care of and will be brought up



with a due education in literature and morals and religion, and that they will be treated with kindness and affection. But whenever this presumption is removed—whenever (for example) it is found that a father is guilty of gross ill-treatment or cruelty towards his infant children; or that he is in constant habits of drunkenness and blasphemy, or low and gross debauchery; or that he professes atheistical or irreligious principles; or that his domestic associations are such as tend to the corruption and contamination of his children; or that he otherwise acts in a manner injurious to the morals or interests of his children—in every such case the court of chancery will interfere and deprive him of the custody of his children and appoint a suitable person to act as guardian and to take care of them and to superintend their education.”—(2 *Story's Eq. Jur., Sec.* 1341.)

As soon as a child comes into the world it owes allegiance to the government in which it is born, and it is the duty of the government to protect that child. It is the duty of the government to look out for the welfare, comfort and interest of such child during the period of its minority, and this power and duty of the State are superior to the authority of the parent. Whatever the law of nature may be, the law of the government is superior and it cannot be said that the father has any paramount, inalienable right to the custody of his children.

In a case arising in New York (*Merecin vs. People*, 25 *Wend.* 64, 35 *Am. Dec.* 653), where a father and mother living apart under a voluntary separation had a controversy with respect to the custody of a minor child, the court said that by the law of nature the father had no paramount right to the custody of his child; that by that law the wife and child are equal to the husband and father, but inferior and subject to their sovereign.

The Code of Civil Procedure (California) recognizes the supreme power of the State to take the custody of children away from their parents in proper cases; and in a case in which these provisions of the California Code were

attacked, Judge Morrow, U. S. Circuit Judge, held that the State had supreme power over the custody of minor children, and that these provisions of the code were within the legislative authority of the State.—(*Wadleigh vs. Newhall*, 136 Fed. 941.)

The case just referred to was a very important one, as it was an action to recover from Mr. Newhall, who at the time was President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the sum of \$50,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by a father by reason of the fact that the Society had instituted proceedings in court for the purpose of taking away a minor child from the custody of its father. In the progress of the case, the constitutionality of the statute of California giving the Society the right to apply to the courts for power to take a minor child from the control of its parents was involved, and the court held that the State was superior to the parent, and that such provisions of the code were constitutional. In brief, the child, as a human being and as a subject of the State, is entitled to the protection of the State whenever the interests of the child may require the State to act. Generally, almost universally, the interests of the child will be better looked after by his parents, who are impelled by the strongest of motives to guard his welfare; but when the parents refuse to perform that duty, and their refusal will result in injury to the child, the State may step in and assume the place of the parent so that the child, in its tender years, may be protected.

---

### MEMBERSHIP DUES.

Life membership (no further payment of dues require) . . . . .	\$100.00
Patron member (payable on the first of each fiscal year) . . . . .	20.00
Subscribing member (payable on the first of each fiscal year) . . . . .	10.00
Annual member (payable on the first of each fiscal year) . . . . .	5.00

## CHARITY THAT PAYS

BY GEORGE A. NEWHALL, *Treasurer.*

For the most part of a quarter of a century it is my pleasure to have been the Treasurer of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. I must confess that there were times when the pleasure of being the Treasurer was not of the kind that one wishes to have repeated often. I refer to the occasions when the funds were low. More than once the Society's exchequer was represented by a cipher, and then it was my gratification to be able to advance the money necessary to carry on the work for which the organization was created.

In those days there was one Director on our Board whose deep interest in the cause and whose unselfish love of helpless children would not permit of retrogression. I refer to the late Mr. Gilbert Palache. More than once he has remarked: "Well, it is time to go out and pass the hat around"; and upon his return to his office he would report having obtained sufficient subscriptions, from those who could afford to give, to carry on the work for another long period.

It is a mistake in judgment to suppose that a society such as this can be conducted on the same lines as in a business for gain and profit. The expenditures will of necessity always exceed the income. In fact, those who give their money to such a charity intend that it shall be used for the benefit of humanity, and not put out at interest or for investment. If the executive officers are performing their duties our subscribers should be, and are, satisfied that the money they contribute is being expended just as they themselves would spend it if they had the opportunity of intelligently doing so. In the cause of charity it takes a long experience and much knowledge to expend money intelligently; to make it a benefit to humanity, and not a curse.

Having been in charge of this Society's funds for so

many years, I have naturally kept a watch to see that the same were spent as the donors intended. I am sure that if our many friends could see where their money has gone they would be indeed gratified, as I am. If I, as Treasurer and Director, could not render a good account of all the money that has passed through my hands, I would not have the temerity to appeal to you now for more funds for the Society's use. It is pleasing to report that the latter has kept abreast of the times. The scope of the Society's usefulness, however, is constantly increasing, and we must respond to the demands put upon us. To do so, we require more money. We are not "broke," but we see every day children whose condition should be improved; who should be removed from bad and vicious environment and given a start on the road that leads to good citizenship; and this duty which is ours requires men and means. Unless they are saved now, they will in time become bad citizens and a menace to society. Money spent in this line of rescue work is well and profitably expended. It saves thousands of dollars in the cost of maintaining peace officers and penitentiaries. If there was no other argument (but there is, and that is on the sentimental side), I would urge my friends to give a helping hand to those who are working to uplift the lowly little ones of this land. Many of you are spending your money for unprofitable amusement; and while we recognize it as your right to do so, still I will be pardoned, I know, for suggesting that you will derive more satisfaction by giving some of it to the cause of humanity. By so doing you will not only be meeting an obligation that you owe to that which is the highest and noblest within you, but you will be liquidating a debt that every citizen owes to the community at large.

As Mr. Palache once remarked: "In passing the hat around I am not soliciting alms for this Society; I am affording my friends the opportunity of participating in the profits of a most worthy cause"; and this is the purpose of my addressing you upon this subject.

## WORK UP TO DATE

COURTLAND S. BENEDICT, *Director*, 1911.

*Written shortly before his death.*

Mr. M. J. White, Secretary:

Dear Sir:—I have been pleasantly importuned several times by you during the past year for my views on the subject most dear to you—the noble work of benefiting the helpless poor children.

Sickness and absence from the city for the past year and more, have prevented me from paying the attention to the subject which it deserves.

I have read many articles from the most popular magazines published in the East, on similar lines which you are working on, but careful comparison shows me that your work up to date is more efficient and productive of real good than any other I have read of.

Wishing you everything good, I remain,

Yours truly,

COURTLAND S. BENEDICT.

## OUR BIG CONVENTION

M. J. WHITE, *Secretary*.

In the Fall of 1907 our Board of Directors sent me to Boston to attend the annual convention of the American Humane Association, the membership of which is nearly seven hundred anti-cruelty societies of all parts of the American continent. It was also my pleasure to represent the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Among other items of instruction was this—to bring back an agreement to hold the convention of 1908 in San Francisco. Dr. William O. Stillman, President of the Association, replied: "San Francisco is certainly sincere in its invitation, but you in the Western city have just gone through a terrible experience, and we had better wait a while before becoming your guests." Again in 1910



it was my pleasure to meet with the same body of humanitarians at the great international gathering in Washington, D. C. Once more the invitation was extended and this time gladly accepted. On October 2d last the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Humane Association was opened in this city, in the Colonial room of the St. Francis Hotel. Prominent doctors, lawyers, ministers, merchants and social workers from all parts of the United States, and even a number from foreign countries, rallied under the anti-cruelty flag. For three days, topics of more than usual interest were discussed in convention. Every visitor from far and near received much valuable information as to what is being done by kindred societies and workers in other parts of the world.

As a part of the important gathering, it has been so arranged that the annual convention of the State Humane Association of California was held at the same time and place. The State body has about forty California societies in its membership and it was in fact the host of the national association.

While the intellectual features and practical part of the program were indeed interesting, the social features were not overlooked. There was a full house at the American Theater on the opening night and a splendid entertainment was given. At the conclusion of the convention the remainder of the week was devoted to excursions around the city, to the Cliff House, to Mount Tamalpais and to the beautiful country home of Mrs. Phœbe Hearst near Pleasanton. Banquets and lunch parties were the order of every day and evening, and none were enjoyed more than the entertainment and lunch given one evening by the Chinese merchants in Chinatown. The Eastern visitors went home by the way of Los Angeles where they spent a day viewing the beauties of the Southern city.



## AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

BY E. W. NEWHALL.

*(Read before the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Humane Association, October 4th, 1911, in San Francisco, California.)*

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. This trite truism has been expressed in various forms and ways since the birth of civilization and today it is, or should be, the motto of every organization having for its purpose the betterment of the condition of children. The first societies for the prevention of cruelty were inspired principally by a desire to avenge wrongs done helpless creatures, but this sentiment was soon regarded as unworthy and the more sensible spirit of prevention of evil by education took its place. The first great fact presented in an educational way was that children have rights which even parents and guardians must respect, and the first lesson taught was that to treat a child harshly or cruelly set in operation the law of retribution. As a consequence, nearly all of the old forms of cruelty have disappeared, but new situations have arisen which require as much tact to handle as those that puzzled humanitarians in years gone by. That children of certain classes will suffer from their parents' bad habits, selfishness and neglect, goes without saying.

Prevention of evil to children is worked out on two lines. One is by education as pursued by the modern settlement workers and those who strive to elevate mankind by precept and example. Since the various settlement workers have been in the field, helping the sick in one place, instructing parents in domestic ways in other places, providing educational and amusement diversion in still other localities, there has been a most marked decrease in the offenses against childhood.

The reason is that the recipients of this attention and beneficent instruction are becoming educated. They are taught to think, then to reason. Thought and reason, rightly

directed, open the eyes so that justice, truth, purity, sobriety and respectability may be seen in all their beauty. This knowledge of better things has one result—a desire to do better and be better, and the first move made to this condition is generally in the domestic circle. The father spends less time in saloons and the mother less time in vicious gossiping and unworthy nagging. Indeed the settlement worker, in whatever department of useful service engaged, may be regarded as a benefactor who is employing the ounce of prevention that destroys the pound of germs of possible evil to our little folk.

The other ounce of prevention should be worked out by humane societies and in the courts. In all ages there has been and still exists a class of humanity, ignorant, reckless, weak and vicious, human beings who have no desire to advance, who find pleasure only in forbidden pursuits and paths, whose only prayer seems to be "Evil be thou my good." The offspring of these naturally suffer morally, mentally and physically, and it is to relieve this suffering that societies such as ours are maintained. The first instruction the newly appointed humane officer receives is to prevent cruelty and suffering. While it is often necessary for him to be instrumental in the offender's punishment, even this is with the view of correction, not revenge. Moral suasion, advice and warning are better correctives than arrest and imprisonment. The officers of The California Society For The Prevention Of Cruelty To Children are prouder of their record in straightening out domestic tangles without resorting to court procedure than they are of their arrests and convictions.

Some idea of our Society's preventive and corrective work may be obtained from the Secretary's report for 1910, which shows 2020 complaints growing out of a large number of new cases and many recurrent old cases, involving 4058 children, of whom 2198 were directly benefited. Without doubt seventy-five per cent of the remainder received an indirect benefit. It is pleasing for me to inform you that out of this large number of complaints involving all forms of intemperance, immorality and general unworthiness of

parents, only 128 arrests were made. There were 74 convictions, 15 dismissals (nearly all upon the request of our officers), and 59 of those convicted were released on probation upon our recommendation. Of the 2020 complaints received, 732 cases, which is more than a third, were adjusted and settled without taking into court. I am convinced that this line of prevention is the best that can be pursued.

In this respect I maintain that our Society is one of the greatest allies of the courts, by relieving the judges of a vast amount of work, and it is safe to say that the work our Society is doing every other similar society is also performing. Many magistrates recognize this and hearty co-operation between humane societies and the judiciary is the natural sequence. There are, however, some judges whose horizon of observation is so limited and whose power of discernment is so small that they do not recognize any good that they have not inaugurated or participated in. Judges of this class invariably base their decisions in matters involving children upon legal technicalities and as a result alleged parental rights are given precedence over the rights of children. In so doing the protective power of the court is perverted to protect the cruelist instead of the victim.

Probably the greatest agency for prevention of cruelty to children today is our Juvenile Court and its agents, the Probation Officers. A large number of dependency cases taken to these tribunals is because of the cruelty, immorality, intemperance and general unfitness of the parents involved to have the rearing of their children. Here is where the ounce of prevention should be used full strength and not in homeopathic doses. In the majority of cases where parents become so bad as to necessitate their being haled into court, it stands to reason that they should not be permitted to have the control of little children. In order to prevent the little ones from being contaminated, they should be removed, permanently, if necessary, from that which is impure. To permit our little folk to remain in bad surroundings while

experimental attempts are being made to improve their environment, is certainly bad judgment. In the majority of such cases the children are ruined, and few and far between are the cases where the adults are benefited sufficiently to warrant the price paid. In the early years of the Juvenile Court, probation was a hobby with many judges; and, like the riding of all hobby horses, much energy and unnecessary time was expended, but very little ground was covered. It is pleasing to note that the hobby horse is not ridden so much now as formerly. Our judges are more disposed to give the ounce of prevention and save to good citizenship that which has not yet been tainted. The lesson has been a costly one, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that societies for the prevention of cruelty to children have been the teachers.



During 1911 this Society's officers have collected \$7,621.85 from delinquent fathers, and transferred the same to mothers, guardians and caretakers of little children. The greater part of this money has been thus handled by order of the Courts. In many cases the weekly payments were not over \$1.50. This collection of money for the support of children, who would not otherwise get it, means much labor—but that is what the Society was organized for.

This Society does not receive either State or Municipal aid, nor has it an endowment. It is dependent upon membership fees, donations, and an occasional bequest for its support.

## EARLY PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

DR. W. W. WYMORE, *Physician for this Society.*

By the term Early Prevention of Cruelty to Children is meant relief for the suffering and misery which come to infants as a result of neglect and ignorance, through ignorant and dissolute parents. The term ignorance will be given first place here because of the greater number of children who suffer from that cause. The children of dissolute parents are often rescued by some society and sent to proper homes; but for the child born to an ignorant mother there is small hope, or a great deal of suffering, unless some system of education can be devised for the mother, whereby she can be taught the rules for infant feeding and hygiene.

The physical development of the child is essentially the product of three factors—inheritance, surroundings, and food. The first of these is beyond our power to alter; the second should be within our control, and the third likewise. How often does the medical man or woman encounter an infant, half starved, unclean, with its little body raw and covered with sores, improperly and often insufficiently clothed? Such infants are generally fed from a bottle, the bottle unclean and the nipple filthy. What misery and suffering comes to these infants from indigestion and starvation? Within a comparatively short time the Board of Education has employed nurses in the public schools, whose duties are to inspect the children regularly for any defect which might interfere with their mental development, and for any contagious disease. These nurses have proven a great benefit, and many a child will have better health in after life as a result of the advice given to the parents by the nurses.

But these nurses only have to deal with children who are old enough to go to school, and the mortality lists show that a large percentage of children die during infancy, *i.e.*, within the first two years of life, a great many of them

undoubtedly due to causes which might have been prevented, viz., as a result of improper feeding. It is reported that ten thousand babies under the age of one year die in the State of Massachusetts each year, and that forty per cent (or 2000) die as a result of unclean milk—milk that has become unclean from many sources.

The best way to prevent race suicide would be to take care of the babies that are born; and a system of nurses who could visit the homes and the tenements of the poor ought to be fraught with the greatest good, and many a baby's life would be saved and its suffering prevented. Physicians will gladly report such cases as come under their notice, and nurses can then visit these homes, not once, but a number of times, teaching the mothers how to prepare the food for their children, and all the simple rules of hygiene. No one can fail to see the great good which can come from such work. It means not only the prevention of suffering, but the actual saving of the lives of thousands of infants.



Those who are blessed with a fair share of the world's goods should remember unfortunate and cruelly-used children in their wills, as well as in their prayers.



## FROM LOW TO HIGH ESTATE

H. H. SHERWOOD, *Director*.

Mr. E. W. Newhall, President of the California Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children, San Francisco:

Dear Mr. Newhall:—I would be pleased to comply with your request for a few lines for the Annual Report, but I would much prefer to leave the matter of discussing anti-cruelty subjects to the Directors of long service and wider experience in the work of the Society.

But, as you suggest something may have come under my personal knowledge in the way of uplift to children that is given by such work as our Society, I recall a remark made to me by a Governor a few years ago, to the effect that he owed everything in life to the Children's Aid Society of New York City. That society took him out of the bad associations that surrounded him as a child, and gave him a desire and ambition to make something of himself. He had advanced along right lines until he was then the Governor of Alaska. That one incident is sufficient to show the truth of the old adage, "As the twig inclines, so grows the tree."

Yours very truly,

H. H. SHERWOOD.

## OUR MISSION.

ELIAS M. HECHT, *Director*.

Fundamentally, a community consists of the adults who form it and make its laws, but its spirit and traditions are built up by the children who follow. On the upbringing and traditional ideals of these children rest the future welfare and standards of the community. "It takes all kinds of people to make a world," large or small. The larger the community, the more varied the kinds and the greater the chance for a degenerate and criminal element. An adult may select his mate. Therein he or she has the advantage over the child. The child cannot select its parents, nor can it dodge the direct heredity to which it is subject. But its environment can be bettered, its standards raised, its ideals heightened, by the proper influences, or by its removal from

improper ones. And this is the work of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is called on to do. This is its mission and this is the reason for its existence.

The Juvenile Court is a great institution. In its separation of the child delinquent from the adult criminal, it has made a wonderful and beneficial advance. But, with a well-organized and equipped Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to delve and work for it, the Juvenile Court would have far less to do. The Juvenile Court, as a rule, only gets the child when it has already become delinquent and is legally liable to its corrective influence. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children aims to get the child *before* it renders itself culpable, and to correct the influences which tend to degenerate and bring it into the criminal class. Failing in this, it seeks to remove the child from the sphere of such influences. True, it does not always succeed. There are cases of hereditary and congenital degeneracy which it is almost impossible to curb or check in any way. But even these are worth the effort, for there is always the hope of fanning the feeble spark of righteous womanhood or manhood in the breast of the most sadly handicapped child. For every failure there are many brilliant successes. Many a child is made a good, creative citizen by removing it *in time* from the unfit and pernicious surroundings into which its lot has been cast; just as a sickly plant, in rocky, barren and weed-infested ground, is often converted into a strong and healthy vine by the simple expedient of transplanting it to a better soil and warmer sunshine.

A community which fails to look after the welfare of the growing generation, which is indifferent to the many and daily acts of inhumanity committed in its midst, deserves the criminal crop it will surely harvest. There is nothing so sensitive to either good or bad influences as the mind of a child. It is like a sponge, sapping and absorbing from all sources of knowledge and experience, with never-ceasing satiety. Yes, an impressionable sort of sponge that retains the worst with the best and never gives it out again, except

in destructive or havoc-wreaking form. If, then, the community maintains a society whose purpose is to protect the child from any and all evil surroundings, and to remove it, whenever so found, from the baleful influences of such environment, then that community is protecting itself and insuring its own future welfare. What is to become of the child of the drunken father and the morally leprous mother? Will you, or I, or our neighbor, bother individually about such a one? We feel, perhaps, if not an indifference, a shrinking feeling or desire to avoid mixing in some stranger's family concerns. We respect the "Every man's home his castle" idea; or we plead "Lack of time," or "The cases are too numerous," etc., etc. But the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is maintained for this very purpose, and does make it its business.

It invades such homes, not as an avenging fury, but as an angel of mercy and guidance. Its first endeavor is to straighten out the parents, teach them their duty and their responsibility, thus attempting to hold the family together, not to disintegrate it. Failing in this, as is often the case, it then concerns itself with the welfare of the children and their removal from their squalid, filthy, diseased, and even criminal, environment. To accomplish this and make a happy disposition of their charges is often a most perplexing and difficult problem. And this once solved, the work does not cease, for it is the aim not to disrupt the family, but to elevate it to that point where family cohesion can be decently maintained. And so it continues to work with the delinquent parents until the happy day arrives, as it often does, when the children can be returned to them as a reward for their reformation—with full confidence in the future.

Such is the noble mission of The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; such is the society every community should be proud and glad to support. A community gets just what it deserves, and only by the most careful watching and prudent care of the coming generation can it feel assured of upright citizenship and a firm moral backbone.

## LESS RECOGNIZED FORMS OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

DR. ANNIE G. LYLE, *Physician for this Society.*

In a general way most people recognize and resent certain forms of cruelty to children. One does not have to argue these days that a child is sinned against who has not been taken from parents who are brutal, criminal, habitually intemperate or immoral. We understand well enough that children are sinned against who live in filth or in unhealthy surroundings, or who are starved to death for food or air. Compulsory education shows the general acceptance of the view that it is a sin against the child to permit him to grow up in ignorance. The modern "Man with the Hoe" works with his head as well as with his hands, and reaps in harvest what he plants in understanding.

Child labor laws are beginning to say, "Thou shalt not send little children into the mills and the factories and to their everlasting doom, to work long hours, to gratify the greed of the employer." Social workers have long recognized and cried against the sin of exploiting the child's love of pleasure. Surely the love of fun and play should not be made a child's everlasting undoing. Nickelodeons, five-cent theaters, cheap dance halls, are not the best or the safest forms of childish amusements. We are gradually coming to recognize what conditions are harmful for the child. Have we ever stopped to formulate just what a child's rights are? It would be interesting to draft a bill of children's rights—inalienable rights which, when blazoned and understood, will make more clear some of the less generally recognized forms of cruelty to children.

1. A child has the right to be well born.
2. A child has the right to health—to be free from any preventable disease.
3. City children have the right to country outings.
4. A child has the right to a home.

5. A child has the right to have suitable education to make him a useful, self-reliant and good citizen.
6. A child has the right to play.
7. A child has the right to work—to be taught habits of industry, which must be inculcated before sixteen years of age, as they are not learned afterwards.
8. A child has the right to precept and good example.
9. A child has the right to moral training in school and in home.
10. A child has the right to a religious training.

The first five in this decalogue of rights are more peculiarly the problem of the physician to discuss; the others belong to the educator, social worker and the priest. A child has the right to be well born. Who says it is not cruelty to children to visit the sins of the fathers on the heads of the children unto the third and fourth generation? Children brought into the world with a bad heredity of crime, insanity, alcohol, syphilis, epilepsy, are sinned against. People with such diseases should not marry. It is the community's business to keep its records and make its laws so that gradually the strains of blood that spell disaster and degeneracy to the race shall be forced to die out. At present we can only remove children from criminal, drunken, insane or immoral parents, and place them in wholesome homes. When parents have been clearly proven criminal, drunken, insane or immoral, or brutal, there should be no weakness or delay or sentimentality to interfere with the prompt removal of such children to proper environments. The strong arm of the law should be around all such children.

A child has the right to health. Health of body, of mind and soul, is every child's right. It is the parents' business to feed the child properly. Malnutrition and incorrect feeding are the commonest sins against the child. The child should be fed for good bone, good muscle, good blood. The United States maintains a Bureau of Animal



Industry to which any farmer can write and be instructed in the feeding of hogs, cattle or poultry. Why not such a bureau for the feeding of children? Ninety-nine per cent of the children in my clinic have bad teeth. Bad teeth mean bad digestion, with its train of ills. Over forty per cent have rickets, and most of them are underfed. Next, the food supplies should be looked into. Diseased milk or meat, and adulterated foods of all kinds, are crimes against the young and the old as well. Impure water is a crime against the whole community. Not only parents should be instructed to feed their children correctly, but the children of school age should be taught how to feed themselves properly, and the reason why certain foods are combined.

Parents and children should be taught how diseases are contracted and how to prevent them; that cleanliness is one of the first essentials of freedom from disease. Children and parents should have well-defined ideas of why common colds are catching; of how tuberculosis, measles, typhoid and diphtheria, and many other diseases are contracted and spread; and they should understand ordinary methods of prevention. It is the community's business to eradicate and stamp out preventable diseases. Parents should understand the dangers of some occupational diseases and the results of over-fatigue both to the nerves and to the body. The age moves so fast that already we have need to study nervous hygiene. Nervousness is sadly on the increase, especially in America, among the young. The child should be taught to know about his body, its physiological functions, and he should be instructed in sex-hygiene. Ignorance is one of the chief factors in the alarming spread of the social evil. At least seventy-five per cent of all the operations performed on women result from the social evil. Most of the blindness is from the same cause. It is not possible for prostitution to escape the red plague. Medical inspection does not prevent it, and young people should be made to know that disease is rampant in the red-light district.

It is the duty of the parents and the schools to correct bad personal habits which degrade and debilitate. Cigarettes



cause no end of mischief; so do beer, wine and drugs.

It is the community's business to give every child the advantage of able medical inspection. Diseased tonsils and adenoids are a menace to the health of children and should be removed. They occur in over thirty per cent of the children. Under proper medical inspection many of the remedial ills of childhood are brought to light. Itch is a common malady. We find parasites of all kinds, intestinal worms, pediculi, ringworm, etc.; early cases of tuberculosis of the bone, glands and lungs are discovered; ruptures are frequently brought to light, and many other conditions which need medical or surgical intervention. It would surprise you to learn how common deformities are among children. Mostly unnecessary deformities of the chest, of shoulders, of spine, or the organs of generation. It certainly is a form of cruelty to children to let remedial deformities go without correction. Many children have serious eye defects needing expert attention. Some children's aversion to books and learning is found to be caused from their inability to read print without glasses. The running ear is a menace to the child's hearing. In this climate catarrh is another common ill.

The hope of the race is in its children. Realizing the enormous work to be done to bring its children up to a better physical standard than at present obtains, were it not the wisest policy to employ the very best physicians obtainable, so that children shall cease to be "material" for some unfledged doctor to gain his experience? Children have the right to be treated by the Master Minds of Medicine. There should be no treating or operating on children except by experienced and able physicians. It certainly is a crime against childhood to let inexperienced doctors gain their experiences at the expense of the child. We cannot handle any of the problems of the child in the home, schools or institutions to the best advantage without medical aid, and if you attempt to do so you are not working in the best interest of the child. There has always been more or less vague knowledge in the land that the mind has a wonderful

effect over the body. So it has, and in the training of the child this should be taken into account. The proper understanding of the beneficent power of the cheerful, wholesome, hopeful and sane mind over the bodily functions is one of the great elements of self-help to an individual.

The city child has the right to a country outing. A child who has been cooped up in a city home has been deprived of so much of what Nature teaches him at first hand who has the blessed privilege of roaming the meadows, climbing the hills and playing beside the streams, that the only compensation is an outing close to Nature. Why is it true that the great executive minds of this nation are recruited from the country? Because close contact with Nature and the soil, with the growing and living things, gives to boys and girls health, strength and stamina impossible to gain in any other way.

The child has a right to have a home. This is the inalienable right of every child, to have a home, to belong somewhere and to someone. The first duty of the parent to the new-born is to establish a home, with an idea of permanency. Marriage is the most solemn contract between two individuals. From the broken homes where drink, desertion or divorce obtains, come most of the derelict waifs. It is the community's business to defend the home to regulate its marriage, divorce and desertion laws. Likewise it is the community's business to provide homes for its homeless waifs. This most communities have done by building large institutions and asylums; but it has been proved that little folk do much better in the normal environment of foster-homes than in institutions or asylums.

When I took charge of the Foundling Asylum the death rate among the babies ranged from thirty to sixty per cent yearly. With proper feeding, proper care, and the assistance of the Associated Charities in placing these babies in foster-homes, I was able to reduce the death rate among these children to less than ten per cent, which is the best record in the United States at present.

To put the whole matter in a nutshell, remedial physical,

mental or moral imperfections in a child should be properly attended to. To neglect this duty until the ailment is past curing and becomes a handicap to the child in its struggle for existence, is a form of cruelty to children that should not be tolerated in this enlightened age.

## HOW CRIMINALS ARE MANUFACTURED

FERNO J. SCHUHL, *Attorney for the Society.*

The State of California runs two factories. One of them is located at San Quentin, the other at Folsom. Jute bags, furniture and criminals are the main products.

When a person is arrested in San Francisco, he is haled before one of the Police Judges, where he is prosecuted by one of the Assistant District Attorneys. These Assistant District Attorneys are graduates of universities, and their minds are trained to the prosecution of criminal actions, and they are on the payroll of the city. The defendant is taken to the City Prison. He has no attorney or friends, and very little money. He appears before the Police Court the next day and, not being able to pay the fees demanded by lawyers of ability, he is compelled to give up what little money he has, or jewelry, to a "hanger on," a "Police Court shyster," as his representative. These "hangers on" or "Police Court shysters" infest these tribunals. Their knowledge, consisting of very little law, is broad upon the subject of "How to obtain money from defendants." The shyster does very little for his client, and invariably his client (the defendant) is held to answer to the Superior Court.

Assuming that the defendant is held to answer to the Superior Court, he lies at the jail for about thirty days, when he is again haled before a Superior Court and arraigned. Several weeks, and sometimes several months, pass before he is tried in the higher tribunal. At this stage of the proceedings the defendant is in distressing circumstances. If he had any money in the lower tribunal it was taken from him by the "shyster." He is now to be tried before a jury

on a serious charge, and he has no money to secure the services of eminent counsel. But is that the State's affair? Is the City or County concerned about the defendant? No; not in the least. Their attorney is there to prosecute the defendant and see that he is convicted. The defendant is then asked by the Court if he has counsel. He states that he has not. He is asked if he intends to procure counsel. He states that he has no money with which to retain the services of a lawyer. The Court then informs the defendant he will appoint an attorney should he so desire, and the unfortunate defendant consents. The lawyer appointed by the Court is very young. His mind is not trained on criminal procedure, yet he is placed against an experienced attorney who has had hundreds of such trials and knows every trick and turn. The result is that the defendant is convicted and goes to the penitentiary.

Does the State care? It is too small a matter for the City to bother with. The public know nothing about it except what they read in the papers. If the State desired to protect the defendant, why pay a salary to the Assistant District Attorney to prosecute the defendant, and not pay a like amount to an attorney of equal ability to protect the rights of the defendant, and see that the trial is carried on with equal rights to the State as well as the defendant?

The defendant reaches the penitentiary. His associations and influences are such that in a course of time he becomes a moral pervert. When his term is out he is turned on a very unsympathetic public and probably becomes an "expert cracksman" or "second-story man," or possibly is a "dip" or "stall." He may have reached the highest point and become a "confidence man"—who knows? Yet he is a graduate of a California factory.

**HONORARY MEMBER**

Col. Charles Sonntag.

**LIFE MEMBERS**

Boardman, T. D.  
 Borel, Antoine  
 Bourn, William B.  
 Bradley, Mrs. George L.  
 Brandenstein, Joseph  
 Bremer, Mrs. A.  
 Bunting, John A.

Carolan, F. J.  
 Clar, L. H.  
 Courneen, Mrs. Lillian R.

de Laveaga, M. A.  
 Devlin, Hon. Robert T.  
 Doe, Charles F.  
 Drexler, Mrs. E. A.

Grant, J. D.  
 Grant, Mrs. J. D.  
 Grant, Mrs. Adam  
 Greenebaum, Sigmund

Haas, Abraham  
 Haas, William  
 Haggin, J. B.  
 Hearst, Mrs. Phœbe  
 Hertzstein, Dr. Morris  
 Holbrook, Charles

Irwin, William G.

Keith, John M.

Lougee, Mrs. Sarah

McCreery, Andrew B.  
 McLane, Louis  
 Merrill, John F.  
 Meyer, Henry J.  
 Meyerfeld, Morris, Jr.  
 Miller, C. O. G.  
 Monteagle, Louis F.  
 Monteagle, Mrs. L. F.

Newhall, E. W.  
 Newhall, George A.

Pope, George A.

Schloss Mrs. Florence  
 Smith, James S.  
 Spreckels, A. B.  
 Spreckels, Mrs. A. B.  
 Stahl, Adolph  
 St. Vincent Asylum

Thompson, John D.  
 Towne, Mrs. A. N.

Van Sicklen, F. W.

Wallace, Bradley L.  
 Walter, I. N.

Weill, Raphael  
 Whittell, George  
 Whittel, George, Jr.  
 Williams, Thomas H.

**PATRON MEMBERS**

Esberg, A. I.  
 Esberg, Mrs. A. I.  
 Huntington, Mrs. M. A.

Nickel, J. Leroy  
 Nicholl, Wm. H.  
 Nicholl, Mrs. Wm. H.

Requa, Mrs. M. L.

## SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS

Coffin, Sherwood	Nuttall, Mrs. J. R. K.
Coffin & Redington Co.	
Coleman, John C.	Orpheum Theater
Conlisk, C. W.	
Edwards, William	Phelan, Hon. J. D.
Fontana, M. J.	Philip, Mrs. J. H.
Fries, William	Pierce, Mrs. Sophie G.
Greenewald, O. H.	Ransohoff, L.
Gunst, Mrs. M. A.	Rosenstock, Mrs. S. W.
Harrison, A. D.	
Heller, Mrs. E. S.	Sachs, Lippmann
Hooper, C. A. & Co.	Sherwood, H. H.
Hueter, E. L.	Sherwood, Mrs. Eliza
Judah, H. R.	
Lilienthal, Jesse W.	Tobin, J. S.
Matson, Capt. Wm.	
Meyerfeld, M., Jr.	Uhl Bros.
Moore, Frank W.	Willcutt, J. L.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, G. D.	Barth, J. & Co.
Abraham, Dr. Henry	Baruch & Co.
Ahpel, H. C.	Bates & Chesebrough
Aitkins, Robert S.	Baxter, Mrs. D. F.
Allen, James M.	Baxter, J. H.
Allen, R. F.	Beaver, F. H.
Altschul, Richard	Belshaw, C. M.
American Can Co.	Benedict, Mrs. Courtland S.
Anewalt, H. P.	Berry, Thomas C.
Armsby, The J. K. Co.	Bishop, Charles R.
Arnstein, Ludwig	Bissinger, Samuel
Arnstein, Walter	Blakeman, T. Z.
Arrowsmith, G. E.	Bloom Bros.
	Blum, M.
Babcock, William	Boardman, Mrs. T. D.
Bachman, Mrs. S.	Bonstell & Co.
Baker, Wakefield	Boody, W. E.
Barnard & Bunker	Bosworth, Charles J.
Barneson, John	Bouring, Harvey



- Bourn, William J.  
Boyd, Mrs. Jean M.  
Boyd, John F.  
Boynton, C. C.  
Brandenstein, Mrs. M. J.  
Brown, Edward & Sons  
Brown, A. L.  
Bruce, Robert  
Buckbee, S. C.  
Bunker, W. M.  
Bunting, Mrs. Freda O.  
Burgess, R. N.  
Burks, C. W.  
Burns, Col. D. M.  
Butler, George F.
- California Cap Co.  
California Fruit Cannery Assn.  
California Salt Works  
California Saw Works  
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co.  
Cameron, George T.  
Campbell, Donald Y.  
Carson, R. N.  
Caswell, George W.  
Chambers, Miss M. E.  
Chambers, Miss Sarah J.  
Chickering, W. H.  
City of Paris, Dry Goods  
Clark, W. D.  
Clohan, F. E.  
Cluff, William  
Cohn, George D.  
Cole, Foster P.  
Coleman, Edward  
Coleman, Robert L.  
Conmy, Thomas C.  
Costello, Mrs. R. W.  
Coward, H. C.  
Cox, Joseph G.  
Crim, Samuel M.  
Crist, Wiley F.  
Crocker, Charles H.  
Crocker, Henry J.  
Crocker, H. S. & Co.  
Crocker, Mary S. (Trust)
- Crocker, William H.  
Crowley, T. J.  
Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch  
Curtis, J. F. D.  
Cushing, Charles S.  
Cutting, Francis
- Daniels, Mark  
Davis, Horace  
Davis, Schonwasser & Co.  
Davis, A. M.  
Davis, Bert L.  
De Lisle Realty Co.  
Dernham, Albert  
Devlin, F. J.  
de Young, M. H.  
Dibble, Oliver  
Dimond, E. R.  
Dinkelspiel, Mrs. Barrette  
Dodge, Mrs. H. L.  
Dollar, Robert  
Dollar, Stanley  
Donaldson, R. A.  
Donohoe, J. A.  
Donzel, A. J.  
Dornin, George W.  
Drew, Mrs. Helen P.  
Drown, W. N.  
Drum, F. G.  
Drum, John S.  
Dun, R. G. & Co.  
Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden  
Durbrow, C. W.  
Dutton, William J.
- Earl, D. W.  
Eccles & Smith Co.  
Edwards, B. F.  
Eells, Charles P.  
Ehrman, Alfred  
Eickhoff, Henry  
Ellery, William  
Eloesser, Heyneman & Co.  
Erbetti, Carl  
Esberg, Mrs. Matilda

- Ettlinger, I. L.  
 Examiner, The  
 Eyer, Perry  
 Fairmont Hotel  
 Faymonville, B.  
 Fennell, Martin M.  
 Field, Charles K.  
 Folger, J. A.  
 Foster, A. W.  
 Francis, George  
 French, F. E.  
 Friedman, M. & Co.  
 Furth, Melville  
 Gallwey, Dr. John  
 Gantner, Mattern & Co.  
 Gardner Mill Co.  
 Garratt, W. T. & Co.  
 Ghirardelli, D.  
 Gibbons, Dr. Henry, Jr.  
 Girvin, R. D.  
 Givens, C. S.  
 Goecker, Charles  
 Goodyear Rubber Co.  
 Goldberg, Bowen & Co.  
 Goldfish, Mrs. Benj.  
 Goodall, Arthur  
 Gottlob, J. J.  
 Graham Mfg. Co., James  
 Grant, Tom C.  
 Gregg, Wellington, Jr.  
 Green, Charles E.  
 Green, E. F.  
 Greenebaum, Weil & Michels  
 Greenway, E. M.  
 Greenewald, Mrs. L.  
 Greenzweig, George  
 Griffith, Durney & Co.  
 Guggenhime & Co.  
 Gunn, B. M.  
 Haan, Mrs. M.  
 Hale, R. B.  
 Hale, Marshal  
 Halsey Co., N. W.  
 Hamlin, Miss S. D.  
 Hanson, Capt. William  
 Harron, Rickard & McCone  
 Haslett Warehouse Co.  
 Hatch, Dr. J. H.  
 Hathaway, W. L.  
 Hawley, Theo. S.  
 Heald, Mrs. E. P.  
 Hecht, Elias M.  
 Hecht, Joel K.  
 Hecht, Miss Edith  
 Hechtman, A. J.  
 Heller, S. W.  
 Heller, E. S.  
 Hellman, I. W.  
 Hellman, Mrs. I. W., Jr.  
 Herrin, W. F.  
 Hewitt, D.  
 Higbee, George H.  
 Hill, Harry C.  
 Hirsch, Charles  
 Hobart, L. P.  
 Hockstadter, R. B.  
 Hodgdon, H. R.  
 Holbrook, C. H., Jr.  
 Holman, A. S.  
 Hooker & Lent  
 Hooper, J. A.  
 Hooper, Mrs. George W.  
 Hopkins, E. W.  
 Horsburgh, James, Jr.  
 Houghton, R. E.  
 Houghton, Mrs. R. E.  
 Howell, J. R.  
 Irvine, James  
 Italian-Swiss Colony  
 Jackson, C. W.  
 Jacobi, Mrs. J. J.  
 Johnson, Albert L.  
 Johnson, Locke Mercantile Co.  
 Joseph, J. L.  
 Josselyn, Charles  
 Judis, Alphonse

Kaiser, Charles S.  
 Kanzee, Arthur  
 Kempff, Louis  
 Kentfield, E. E.  
 Kerrell, A. G. D.  
 Kimball, Sherman  
 King, Homer S.  
 Kinney, R. W. & Co.  
 Kirkland, Mrs. E. W.  
 Kittle, Mrs. H. de W.  
 Kline, George W.  
 Klink, Bean & Co.  
 Knight, George A.  
 Kohler & Chase  
 Koshland, Mrs. M. S.  
 Koster, F. J.  
 Kuykendall, Dr. J. A.

Lachman, Henry  
 Lally, H. T.  
 Langley & Michaels  
 Lane, George W.  
 Lavenson, A. S.  
 Leege, Charles F.  
 Lent, E.  
 Levi, Mrs. J.  
 Levison, J. B.  
 Levy, Herman  
 Lewin, Leon  
 Lewis, A. N.  
 Liebes, Julien  
 Liebmann, M.  
 Liebes, H. & Co.  
 Lilienthal, Bertha G.  
 Lindley, Albert  
 Logie, Alexander  
 Lovell, Mansfield  
 Lovell, C. H.  
 Lowenberg, Mrs. I.  
 Lyle, Dr. Annie G.  
 Lynch, Hon. Jeremiah

Macdonald, Col. W.  
 Mack, A.  
 Magee, Thomas & Sons

Magee, William A.  
 Mahoney, John J.  
 Mann, Seth  
 Marshall-Newell Supply Co.  
 Martin, Mrs. Eleanor  
 McMahan, C. C.  
 McNear, George W., Jr.  
 McNutt, Kahn & Co.  
 McClellan, Clifford  
 Meyer, Rabbi Martin A.  
 Meyerstein, Mrs. Jane I.  
 Miller, H. M. A.  
 Miller, R. E.  
 Miller, Janet Watt  
 Miller & Lux  
 Mitchell, George M.  
 Moffitt, J. K.  
 Molera, E. J.  
 Moore, A. A., Jr.  
 Moore, Charles C. & Co.  
 Moore, Frank W.  
 Moore, C. P. & C. M.  
 Morse, I. H.  
 Moss, George A.  
 Moulton, I. F.

Newbauer, H. W.  
 Newbauer, J. H.  
 Newhall, W. Mayo  
 Newhall, Almer M.  
 Newhall, Almer M., Jr.  
 Newhall, Mrs. Almer M.  
 Newhall, Miss Virginia W.  
 Newhall, Miss Frances H.  
 Newlands, James, Jr.  
 Newman & Levinson  
 Newman, Simon  
 New York Belting Co.  
 Neuberger, Gustave  
 Neustadter Bros.  
 Nichol & Fay  
 Nichols, Mrs. E. W.  
 Nichols, Miss Grace  
 Nichols, H. D.  
 Norton Tanning Co.

O'Brien, E. H.  
 Olney, Warren, Jr.  
 Otis, Mrs. L. H.  
 Otis, James  
 Osmont, Vance C.  
 Oxnard, Robert  
 Oxnard, Mrs. Robert

Pacific Construction Co.  
 Pacific Hardware Co.  
 Page, Charles  
 Page, Arthur  
 Page, McCutcheon, Knight &  
   Olney  
 Page, Cutler  
 Palache, Whitney  
 Palache, Thomas H.  
 Palmer, W. E.  
 Paraffine Paint Co.  
 Parcels Safe Co.  
 Parrott & Co.  
 Partridge, John  
 Pearson, J. W. A.  
 Pearson, Mrs. Adela  
 Pelton Water Wheel Co.  
 Perry, A. F.  
 Perkins, Hon. George C.  
 Phelan, Miss M. L.  
 Phillips, L. A.  
 Phoenix Packing Co.  
 Pollok, Allan  
 Porter, W. S.  
 Pratt, O. C.  
 Pringle, E. J.

Queen, R. E.

Raiss, Carl  
 Redpath, J. W.  
 Rich, A. J.  
 Richardson & Erlin Co.  
 Rigdon, Dr. R. L.  
 Roberts, W. E. C.  
 Roberts Manufacturing Co.  
 Rolph, Hon. James

Roos, Mrs. Ernestine  
 Roos, Atchille  
 Roos, George H.  
 Rosenblatt, Mrs. Rose  
 Rosenthal, I. L.  
 Rothchild, Mrs. J. H.  
 Rothschild, Mrs. Grace  
 Rucker, S. N.

Sachs, D. M.  
 Saint, W. W.  
 San Francisco Hotel Co.  
 Samuels, D.  
 Sbarboro, Romolo  
 Schlesinger, A. C.  
 Schribner, O.  
 Schuhl, Ferno J.  
 Schweitzer, Maurice  
 Schweitzer, Mrs. B.  
 Schwabacher, Sigmund  
 Scott, Magner & Miller  
 Scott, Henry T.  
 Scott, G. B.  
 Shainwald, Herman  
 Shannon, Michael  
 Shaw, Alex. D. Co.  
 Shea-Bocqueraz Co.  
 Sherman, Dr. H. M.  
 Sherman, F. P.  
 Sherwood, W. R.  
 Sherwood, H. H.  
 Sherwood, Mrs. Eliza M.  
 Shields, A. M.  
 Shreve & Co.  
 Shumate, Dr. T. E.  
 Silverberg, J. S.  
 Sinsheimer, Henry  
 Sinsheimer & Co.  
 Simpson, Capt. A. M.  
 Sloane, W. & J. Co.  
 Sloss, Louis  
 Sloss, Leon  
 Sloss, Joseph  
 Sloss, Mrs. Max C.

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sloss, Mrs. Sarah               | Van Sicklen, Mrs. F. W.  |
| Smith, A. A.                    | Volkman, George F.       |
| Smith, Miss C. Louise           | Volkman, C. M.           |
| South San Francisco Packing Co. | Vogel, E. J.             |
| Speck & Co.                     |                          |
| S. P. Milling Co.               | Wakelee, S.              |
| Spreckels, C. A.                | Walker, Mrs. Ella J.     |
| Standish, Miles                 | Walter, Clarence         |
| Stern, A.                       | Walter, John I.          |
| Stewart, Percy R.               | Wangenheim, Sol.         |
| Stone, Col. George              | Ward, Fred               |
| Strassburger, I.                | Warren, Charles A.       |
| Stow, Vanderlynn                | Watt, Rolla V.           |
| Strybing, Mrs. H.               | Waterhouse, Lester Co.   |
| Suter, Daniel                   | Watterson, W. W.         |
| Sutro, Oscar                    | Watterson, Mrs. W. W.    |
| Sutro & Co.                     | Weaver, C. N.            |
| Sussman, Wormser & Co.          | Weeks, Howe, Emerson Co. |
| Swanberg, Charles O.            | Weinstock, Lubin & Co.   |
| Swayne, R. H.                   | Welch, Samuel B.         |
| Sweeney, L. H.                  | Wells Fargo & Co.        |
| Tams, Sampson                   | Wentworth, Frank W.      |
| Tappenbeck, William             | Wenzelberger, A.         |
| Tappin, R. B.                   | Wertheimer, Bert E.      |
| Taussig, R. J.                  | Wheelan, F. H.           |
| Tevis, Lloyd                    | White, M. J.             |
| Tevis, Wm S., Jr.               | White, Mrs. K. M.        |
| Tevis, Gordon                   | Whittier, W. F.          |
| Tevis, Lansing                  | Wiel, L. P.              |
| Tevis, W. S.                    | Williams, Mrs. A. P.     |
| Tevis, Mrs. W. S.               | Williams, H. A.          |
| Thierbach, C. F.                | Willits & Patterson      |
| Thornley, Wm. H.                | Willis, Mrs. William     |
| Tichenor, A. K.                 | Wilson, Edgar M.         |
| Tilden, C. L.                   | Wilson, Mountford S.     |
| Tillmann, Frederick, Jr.        | Wilson, J. C.            |
| Toft, N. C.                     | Wilson, Charles E.       |
| Tooby, Frank H.                 | Wirtner, J. J.           |
| Tonningson, John                | Woods, F. N., Jr.        |
| Towne, A. G.                    | Worden, Clinton E.       |
| Tubbs, A. S.                    | Wright, C. S.            |
|                                 | Wymore, Dr. W. W.        |
| Umsen, George H.                |                          |
| Urquhart, D.                    | Young, John M.           |
| Van Bergen, J. W. & Co.         |                          |
| Van der Naillen, A., Jr.        | Zadig, Herman            |
|                                 | Zellerbach Paper Co.     |

## In Memoriam

---

Since the issuance of our last report, Death has placed his mark opposite the names of many members on our roster; but their acts of kindness to the little ones will live forever.

Beamis, C. C.  
Benedict, Courtland S.  
Bermingham, John

Callundan, Capt. J. J.

Davis, Geo. A.  
Davis, Willis E.  
Drown, A. N.

Froelich, Christian

Gibbons, Dr. Henry, Jr.

Habenicht, Fritz  
Hutchington, Jos.

Keilus, Chas.  
Kohl, Mrs. Sarah  
Kullman, Herbert

Meyer, Daniel

Naphtaly, Joseph

Pond, Hon. E. B.

Reinstein, J. B.  
Rossi, P. C.

Schwabacher, A.  
Steinhart, Ignatz

Vesper, Oliver M.

Williams, Hon. A. P.

Zellerbach, A.



# Valediction

---

**COURTLAND S. BENEDICT**

---

AT REST JANUARY 7, 1912

A third time in a score of years the Reaper has removed from among us one whose presence we loved, whose counsel we valued and whose memory we will long and tenderly cherish. Generous without display, charitable without ostentation, kind to the unfortunate and sorrowing, and courageous in the defense of the weak, these were some of the noble qualities of our late Director and co-worker.

Many there are who know of his innumerable acts of kindness, and many will regret that he was not longer spared to them. However, mingled with their regrets, and ours, is the sweet consolation that he passed away in the fullness of years of unselfish usefulness, and that his dissolution was in peace—peace like that of the gleaner who lies down beside his sheaves at the close of a well-spent day to sleep and rest.

Sleep and rest, dear friend; and may your slumbers be not disturbed until the summons comes from the Far Beyond to arise and receive the reward that is your due for the many acts of kindness to humanity, especially to the little ones.













THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
**Prevention of Cruelty to Children**  
**1916**

---

GEORGE A. NEWHALL,

President

James Otis,

First Vice-President

Charles J. Bosworth,

Second Vice-President

M. J. White, Secretary

Mrs. K. M. White, Assistant Secretary

Office 1028 Market Street. Phone Market 1871

---

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

T. D. Boardman

C. O. G. Miller

H. H. Sherwood

C. J. Bosworth

George A. Newhall

Arthur A. Smith

William J. Dutton

James Otis

Talbot C. Walker

Jesse W. Lillienthal, Jr.

R. E. Queen

---

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Miss Edith Hecht

Miss Marlon Crocker

Miss Lottie G. Woods

Mrs. Almer M. Newhall

Miss Marlan Sahlein

Mrs. Adolph Mack

Mrs. I. J. Wiel

Mrs. F. N. Woods

---

COUNSEL, Hon. Robert T. Devlin

ATTORNEY, T. J. Crowley

---

PHYSICIANS

Dr. Rufus L. Rigdon

Dr. Annie G. Lyle

Dr. J. A. Kuykendall

---

ENDORSED BY THE ENDORSEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE

---

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Life, \$100.00

Patron, \$20.00

Subscribing, \$10.00

Annual, \$5.00

Junior Auxiliary (children), \$1.00

## SECRETARY'S REPORT OF CASES FOR THE YEAR 1915

Complaints received .....	2113
Children involved .....	3265
Children relieved .....	2233
Children placed in institutions .....	68
Children placed in home-finding societies .....	49
Children placed in families .....	29
Children returned to parents or guardians.....	35
Children sent to Juvenile Court.....	407
Prosecutions of adults.....	125
Convictions of adults.....	111
Dismissals of adults.....	3
Cases settled without court action.....	724
Children committed to Probation Officer.....	74
Persons released from custody on probation.....	88
Persons to whom information or advice was given.....	732
People warned .....	954

### CAUSES OF COMPLAINTS

Intemperance of father .....	216
Intemperance of mother .....	170
Intemperance of both .....	97
Failure to provide by father .....	543
Failure to provide by mother .....	16
Failure to provide by both .....	11
Desertion by father .....	80
Desertion by mother .....	26
Desertion by both .....	14
Cruelty of father .....	102
Cruelty of mother .....	46
Cruelty of both .....	34
Cruelty of care-takers .....	5
Destitution of parents .....	130
Immorality of father .....	21
Immorality of mother .....	102
Immorality of both .....	8
Neglect of children .....	157
Children peddling or begging .....	10
Abandoned babies .....	9
Wayward boys .....	11
Wayward girls .....	25
Selling liquor to minors .....	1
Seduction .....	2
Rape .....	3
Felonious assault .....	2
Children on stage .....	5
Insanity of parents .....	4
No proper guardian .....	182
Miscellaneous .....	32
No cause for complaints .....	49

## CHILDREN PLACED IN INSTITUTIONS

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum .....	22
S. F. Nursery for Homeless Children .....	4
Boys and Girls' Aid Society.....	3
Children's Hospital .....	1
Infant Shelter .....	3
Ladies' Protective and Relief Society .....	7
Feeble Minded Home (Eldridge) .....	1
Salvation Army Home .....	7
Albertenium Orphanage .....	5
St. Vincent Orphanage .....	6
Maud B. Booth Home .....	3
St. Mary's Orphanage .....	3
Protestant Orphanage .....	1
Marie Kip Orphanage .....	2

## CHILDREN TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT BECAUSE OF

Intemperance of father .....	53
Intemperance of mother .....	52
Intemperance of both .....	54
Destitution of parents .....	14
Cruelty of parents .....	68
Failure to provide by father .....	3
Desertion by parents .....	34
No proper guardian .....	90
Immoral mothers .....	29
Feeble minded child.....	1
Insanity of parents .....	2
Abandoned babies .....	4
Felonious assault .....	1
Wayward boys .....	1

## ARRESTS OF ADULTS FOR

Omitting to provide for minor child .....	89
Cruelty to children .....	24
Battery .....	4
Insanity of parents .....	3
Intemperance .....	3
Rape .....	1
Felonious assault .....	1

## CHILDREN PLACED IN HOME-FINDING SOCIETIES

Catholic Humane Bureau .....	31
Children's Agency .....	22
California Home Society .....	2
Native Sons and Daughters Central Committee .....	2

## MONEY COLLECTED FROM NEGLIGENT FATHERS

AND DISBURSED TO THEIR CHILDREN.....\$11,116

## President's Address

February 18, 1916.

To the Board of Directors and Members:

In taking the Presidency of your Society it was with some hesitancy, as I did not feel that I had the capacity to undertake work of this character, but during my twenty years of activity as Treasurer I had become more or less familiar with the working, and so consented to assume the more arduous duties of President.

It is my pleasure to report that 1915 was a most satisfactory and successful year in the history of this Society. There is, however, one very regrettable feature that must be recorded—I allude to the death of our former President, Mr. Edwin W. Newhall, who so faithfully served the cause of child-rescue for over fifteen years as President and Director. Our Society deeply regrets the loss of one so earnestly interested in the work.

I desire to express my appreciation to the Directors and the Women's Auxiliary for their steadfast support during the time of my Presidency—the members and the public who have so generously assisted in decreasing a deficit in our finances so that now the future appears brighter.

In the past two years strict economy has been observed, and in 1915 the expenses of the Society, salaries, rent, stationery and other incidentals amounted to \$3,509.51. Over 2,100 complaints were received, involving 3,265 children, of whom 2,233 were directly relieved (see Secretary's report).

A special feature of our work is the collection of money from neglectful, intemperate and indifferent fathers, which has been disbursed to their children. In 1915 the splendid sum of \$11,116 was collected. The year before the amount reached \$9,488.51. This was a clear saving to the city, State and charitable organizations and a direct benefit to neglected, ill-clothed, starving and deserted children. The amount thus collected and disbursed was over three times the amount it cost to maintain the Society.

I desire to thank the District Attorney, the Police Department, the Judges of the Police Courts, Health Department—in fact all city officials and civic bodies for the cordial moral support and co-operation given our officers.

While it is pleasing to inform you of the benefit of the Society to neglected, misused and abused little ones, it is also necessary to say that we could have done much more had we been better supplied with funds. Eighteen months ago we decreased our office force and field workers by one-half, and have not been able in consequence to meet anywhere near the demands put upon us since by the public. It is, however, our ambition with your help to meet these demands before the end of this year.

The Women's Auxiliary proposes to arrange benefits so that our finances will permit of increasing our force to the required standard of efficiency, that we may respond to every cry of the down trodden and oppressed children. I am sure that in this laudable purpose our Women's Auxiliary will receive your hearty approval and support. What we need is new members and I appeal to each and every one of our members to bring in at least one new member; this will double the efficiency of our work and result in enormous benefit to the cause we have in hand.

Thanking you for what you have done, and will do, for the child rescue cause, and in closing I desire to thank our Doctors, Counsel and Attorney for their services so generously given to your Society,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE A. NEWHALL,

President.



Everyday Episodes in Our  
Forty Years' Work



THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE  
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY  
TO CHILDREN

1917











Found by our officers living with a drunken, immoral mother, in an old, dilapidated henhouse.



# THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

FOR THE

## Prevention of Cruelty to Children 1917

---

JOEL K. HECHT

President

George A. Newhall,  
First Vice-President

James Otis,  
Second Vice-President

Talbot C. Walker, Treasurer

M. J. White, Secretary

Mrs. K. M. White, Assistant Secretary

Office 1028 Market Street. Phone Market 1871

---

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joel K. Hecht

Talbot C. Walker

T. D. Boardman

Geo. A. Newhall

H. H. Sherwood

R. E. Queen

James Otis

Charles J. Bosworth

Wm. J. Dutton

Arthur A. Smith

Jesse W. Lilienthal, Jr.

---

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Mrs. Alfred F. Meyer

Mrs. Effingham B. Sutton

Miss Edith Hecht

Miss Cora Smith

Mrs. Oliver B. Wyman

Mrs. Otto Grau

Miss Lottie G. Woods

Mrs. Hamilton Murray

Mrs. F. N. Woods

Mrs. S. Hayman

Mrs. Almer M. Newhall

Miss Katherine Salomons

---

COUNSEL, Hon. Robert T. Devlin

ATTORNEY, T. J. Crowley

---

### PHYSICIANS

Dr. Annie G. Lyle

Dr. J. A. Kuykendall

---

ENDORSED BY THE ENDORSEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE

---

### MEMBERSHIP DUES

Life, \$100.00

Patron, \$20.00

Subscribing, \$10.00

Annual, \$5.00

Junior Auxiliary (children), \$1.00

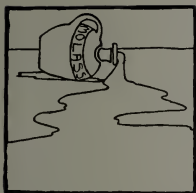


\* \* \* He heard his mother tell the men that she would  
kill the baby and herself.

—“A Tragedy Averted.”

## A TRAGEDY AVERTED

(Illustrated.)



LITTLE Patsy stood on the bank curiously watching the scene within the house. Through the open window he could see his mother, with her hair hanging down her back, and his baby sister in her arms. Little Patsy did not understand why his mother had cut open the pillows and scattered the feathers all over the floor. Neither did he know why she had emptied the molasses from the stone jar and let it run from the table and over the kitchen. Then, too, she had broken the furniture with an axe. Why did she do so? Patsy knew that his father would be displeased when he came home from the tannery at the foot of Bernal Heights. So he just stood still and watched.

Then the Humane Officers hurried up the Aztec Street hill and tried to get into the house. This made little Patsy's mother very angry and little Patsy saw her take a big sharp butcher knife and place the edge against his baby sister's little white throat and he heard his mother tell the men that she would kill the baby and herself if they went into the house, and then she walked around the room very fast. After a while little Patsy saw his mother slip in the molasses on the floor and she fell and then one of the Humane Officers sprang upon her and took the knife from her hand, cutting his own as he did so, for his mother fought bravely. The other Humane Officer took away the baby sister, and a neighbor telephoned to someone.

By and by the police patrol wagon arrived and little Patsy had his first ride in a motor wagon, and it was such fun. All of the neighbors' children crowded around and halloed when the big wagon with Patsy, his mother and baby sister went to take a ride.

Little Patsy and the baby sister went to a big house where there were many other little children who were being cared for by women who had kindly faces and who wore black dresses and big white bonnets.

"It is fortunate that the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children arrived as they did, for this unfortunate woman has a homicidal mania and no doubt she would have killed her two children and herself," remarked Dr. Lustig of the Insanity Commission.

## FORTY YEARS

(By George A. Newhall, Retiring President.)

This Society has served the public for forty years and the benefit it has been to humanity is attested by its record, which shows the rescue and relief of many thousands of misused, abused and neglected children. The majority of these have grown to manhood and womanhood and are now respected and useful citizens and many are parents of happy and well cared for children. Scarcely a week passes but what men and women appear and acknowledge the benefit of our officers' efforts in their behalf in the years that have passed. Surely such testimonial is ample reward for all that has been spent in the matter of time, energy and money. During these forty years the Society has never received city or state aid, but relied entirely upon the generosity of those whose hearts beat in sympathy for the helpless little ones whom fate has placed in wretched homes and unhappy surroundings.

The community is still full of those who need help, and of those who are desirous of helping, and such will be the situation as long as the years run on. Other activities for the uplift of humanity appear from time to time to claim the attention and support of the public, but none have taken the place of the preventive and protective movement which was started by us forty years ago.

During the past two score years I have served this Society respectively as Director, Treasurer and as President, and I do not hesitate to state that although actively interested in other charitable organizations there are none that yield such beneficial results at so small a cost of operation. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to our Secretary's report for 1916, which shows 2,229 complaints received involving 3,373 children, of whom 2,079 were benefited by the Society's services. There was collected from drunken, cruel and neglectful parents, principally fathers, the splendid sum of \$14,977.95, every cent of which was turned over to needy mothers for food, clothing and shelter of their little dependents, who, without this help would have suffered untold privations.

In 1916 the entire expense of carrying on the work of this Society was only \$3,927.94. I am sure that our officers and members feel proud of having done so much good on such a small outlay.



I believe that there are many who will be pleased to share with us some of the credit as well as the expense of humane uplift, and we will welcome to our ranks any so disposed. Although much has been accomplished, still I must acknowledge that so great has been the demand upon our officers that they were obliged to work on only the worst cases of cruelty and leave untouched many cases deserving of attention.

While claiming credit for beneficial activity we are not unmindful of the help we have received from others. Our officers have worked in friendship and harmony with the Judges of the Superior and Police Courts, District Attorney, Health Department, Fire Department, Board of Education, other societies and social workers, giving and receiving assistance, and for this cordial co-operation our Directors and Women's Auxiliary are truly grateful.

Thanks are also due to Miss Miriam Alice Gerstle, who so kindly designed the frontispiece and the other drawings.

To our many friends who have donated to our cause I wish to express my sincere thanks and those of my co-workers. We are especially appreciative for their generosity when we remember the many demands made upon them by the cries for help that arise on the far shores of the Atlantic and are echoed to the shores of the Pacific.



## OLE LARSEN'S THREE WISHES



WHEN Ole Larsen stepped off the immigrant ship at Castle Garden he resolved to gratify three desires of his life. The first was to have a big roll of the currency of the realm; the second was to have a large healthy American wife; and the third was to satisfy a great appetite for strong cheese. In time all three desires were gratified, but not without trials and tribulations. He followed the course of the sun to the west, and in time, after mastering some of the language of the country, he managed to accumulate a fair amount of money, and settled in San Francisco, where he began to look around for a chance to fulfill his second ambition, a wife. Fortune smiled upon him once more. A buxom damsel who had been jilted by a handsome Italian and who was reckless and did not care what became of herself, accepted Ole's offer of marriage.

He forgot the "Almost Inevitable Consequences," but he was reminded of these four times in rapid succession. This reduced his bank roll, likewise his stock of strong cheese, which he usually purchased in large quantities immediately on opening the pay envelope. As the years passed Ole grew close-fisted in money matters and stingy in distributing the strong cheese to the ever hungry mouths of the little Oles. With American grit Mrs. Larsen wore shabby dresses and struggled to make ends meet with the pittance that her husband doled out to her from time to time. The more she "skimped" the more she had to, until forbearance was no longer a virtue and she went on strike and called in the Humane Officer. She exhibited her own threadbare brown dress, which she had purchased at the workshop of the Salvation Army, and then showed the children and their needs. Their shoes were mostly holes and their clothes were nearly all patches. The children were thin from lack of proper nourishment.

"Let me see what is in the cupboard," said the Humane Officer. Like the nursery rhyme, the cupboard was bare.

"Larsen bought a little food last night, but I do not know what he has done with the remnants," apologized the woman. A

search was begun for the remnants, and after much patience it was rewarded by finding half a can of sardines in Ole's collar box. A quarter of a loaf of bread was discovered in the bottom of the carpet bag that Larsen had brought from Sweden, and five soda crackers, one for each of the children and the wife, for their lunch, were uncovered in the kitchen table drawer.

"Where is the cheese? I smell strong cheese," said the Humane Officer. High and low the search continued and at last the officer's nose guided him to the bed room and under the bed he found a pair of long-legged rubber boots—and the cheese, cunningly cached down deep in the foot of each boot.

About this time Ole appeared on the scene, and he explained that his American wife and the little Larsens ate so much that he feared that he would be reduced to poverty, although he worked every day. If they ate all they wanted he would not have any strong cheese for himself. The Humane Officer arrested Larsen for omitting to provide for his family, and on the following day Judge Matthew Brady in Police Court 3 listened with interest to the story of the hidden cheese.

"I will not ask you to divide that particular cheese with your family," he said, "but I will see that they have some of less strength than you seem to fancy. Hereafter you will take to the office of the S. P. C. C. one-half of your earnings which the Humane Officer will give to your family for its support, and if you fail to obey this order to jail you go." The woman and children moved to another house, and they have grown fat, but strong cheese is not one of their articles of diet.



## THE PRICE OF VANITY



IT was not exactly a eugenic marriage, but Robert Timmins and the young woman whom he made Mrs. Timmins were possessed of decided eugenic ideas. They surveyed each other, and themselves, with critical eyes and they endeavored to persuade themselves, and each other, that their selection was based upon the principles expounded by the advocates of the new thought that promised to rejuvenate the world.

Cupid laughed, however, for the little god knew that his shaft had found the mark. Before their first and only child was born Timmins and wife decided to bestow the name of August, if a boy, and Augusta, if a girl, upon their offspring. In August the little stranger arrived and was duly named Augusta. From an eugenic viewpoint Augusta was perfection itself, but Mrs. Timmins narrowly escaped the too often fatal penalty of motherhood, notwithstanding her careful eugenic preparation.

However, Augusta was worth the price, perfect in every detail, weight, measurement of arms and limbs, shape of head and symmetry of form, even to the little pink feet. Naturally the baby was much beloved and many were the parents' plans for her future in the realms of poetry, art, literature, music and other accomplishments, all to correspond with the physically perfect child.

For all their eugenic notions, Timmins and wife were human in many respects. They were vain, and vanity is weakness. This was apparent on several occasions and once in particular when cement workers were laying the walk from the Timmins' front door to the street. Mrs. Timmins had just given Augusta a bath and Papa Timmins stood by admiring the baby and her pretty little perfect foot.

"Let us perpetuate this perfection," he exclaimed with boyish enthusiasm, and briefly he told Mrs. Timmins of his plan, which was at once acted upon. Together they took Augusta to the front walk and impressed the baby's feet into the still soft cement, just

as artistic people sometimes make impressions of leaves in their front walks.

By night the cement had become solid and the imprint of toe, arch and heel of each tiny foot was clear and defined. By night the baby's head and hands were feverish and by morning her condition was alarming. One, then two physicians were summoned and then a trained nurse.

"Pneumonia," was the physicians' diagnosis, and two days later white crepe hung to the door of the Timmins stricken home.

"Vanity was the cause and pneumonia was the result," sobbed the stricken parents. A few days later a workman chiseled out of the Timmins front walk a cement block in the center of which was the imprint of baby feet and this was put away with the high chair, the cradle and the toys of the one who lives now only in the memory of those who loved her. Years passed and no other baby came to take the place of the one who was taken away.

While time hardened the imprinted cement block it did not harden the hearts of Timmins and wife and several years after the Humane Officer placed in their arms a love child whose antecedents were unknown, though un-eugenic, and Timmins and wife named him August.



## JUNIOR AUXILIARY

---

“Mr. Humane Officer: Here is my \$1, which I want the Society to have. You took a little girl who lived near here away from her father and mother who beat her, and now she is in a new home with a new father and mother, and she is happy. So I told Susie about it, and she is sending a dollar, too, that she saved up, that you may help some poor little children who are hungry and ragged.”

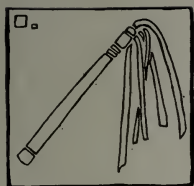
This touching little letter, showing a child's sympathy for a child, was read by a member of the Women's Auxiliary, who exclaimed: “What a beautiful thought. It is an inspiration. Why should not the boys and girls of those who are able, help in the child-rescue cause?” With the lady, to think was to act, and she and the other members of the Women's Auxiliary created the Junior Auxiliary, or members who are still in their minority.

The little letter writer told her friend Susie of what the Society is doing, and together they added their heart and soul energy to a great cause. Was it not a beautiful thought and impulse, and should not their example inspire the members of our Junior Auxiliary to suggest to their friends to help in the rescue of neglected and abused children? If this thought appeals to you, tear out the pink slip and send in the name or names of your young friends for enrollment in the Junior Auxiliary and what it represents.



## LITTLE PETE

(Illustrated.)



THE big Swiss gazed long and wistfully on the features of the twelve-month-old child whom the law of the land regarded as his son. "He does not resemble me," said the man sadly. "Come Annette and Blanche, we will go away and never return. I know that you are my children, but little Pete—" and the big fellow led the girls by the hand to the Mission cars and on the following day was on his way back to the land of snow-capped mountains and pure atmosphere. The deserted woman turned to the infant and muttered, "It is a wise father who knows his own child, but little Pete, I know that I am your mother," and much that was in her mind was left unsaid.

Ten years rolled by, years of toil and privation to the woman who worked early and late milking and selling the milk to neighbors. As she was reared, so did she live. The two cows and their calves had their stalls under the same roof with little Pete and his mother and the chickens roosted near the cows. That the woman loved her son there was no question. One day John Q—— came along and took up his abode with the woman, little Pete, the cows and chickens. Then the women of the Excelsion tract whispered and winked and pointed their thumbs over their shoulders in the direction of the "widow's" cabin. Little Pete, who had big ears, told his mother what he had heard the gossips saying. The woman went into a rage and brutally whipped the child with John Q's belt, and the buckle made ugly marks on the boy's tender back. From that day her love turned to hate and she often beat the child, so that he was marked all of the time.

One night the doctor was summoned to the widow's shack on the hill and when he went away John Q—— went down to the corner grocery and saloon to celebrate an event that should have caused him only mortification.



"The woman \* \* \* brutally whipped the child with  
John Q.'s belt."

"Little Pete."

Soon after the doctor told the Humane Officer that little Peter was being badly abused and that the child should be removed from his mother. In truth the boy's body was welted all over by the buckled belt. The Humane Officer lost no time in removing the lad. Through the Swiss Consul he communicated with the father, who lived in the Alps, sending a picture of the boy. In time the looked-for letter came and in it the big-hearted fellow wrote, "Send little Pete to me. I look at the face in the picture and try to tell my heart that in it I see lines like those in my own. God knows that I always wanted a son and I will command my heart to teach me that little Pete is my own flesh and blood." The boy was sent to Switzerland.

Not long ago another letter was received by the Humane Officer from Switzerland, in which was stated that Annette, Blanche, little Pete and the father are well and happy. From the Excelsion tract recently comes the report that the cows, the calves and the chickens have been sold to buy liquor for John Q—— and that the woman is sore and unhappy because she is often beaten with the same belt that caused the ugly scars on little Pete's back.

These stories were written by M. J. White, the Society's Secretary.

## THE MYSTERY OF LOVE



OUTSIDE the storm raged, but inside of the club a cheerful fire blazed. The sea captain and the traveler had told stories involving mysteries, things unaccountable and unaccounted for, and then they demanded of the Secretary of the Children's Society the greatest mystery he had encountered. The answer came slowly, "The mystery of love."

"If it is a love story or a romance let us go home," remarked the sea captain.

"Tell it and then we will go home," demanded the traveler, and it was thus told by the Secretary.

"The man on entering the Society's office impressed one that he was of a superior type. He presented his card and credentials from eastern business houses.

"There are an infant and his mother in this city who need a friend. May I call on you for your Society's aid?" he asked. The answer was to his liking and he continued. "The baby is just born. I want you to place him where he will have the best of care until he can be adopted into a good family. I will pay for his maintenance. You will not seek to know who the mother is. Do you agree?"

"Yes," was the reply, and an address on Golden Gate Avenue was given. A nurse from the Little Sisters' Infant Shelter was summoned and in the evening she accompanied the Humane Officer in a closed hack to the address given. The afternoon visitor opened the door and ushered the officer into a small room and said:

"The mother must not see your face. Place this mask so as to conceal your features, thus. Come." The light in the adjoining room was low but the Humane Officer saw reclining on a couch an apparently young woman, whose face like his, was covered with a mask.

“I insisted on speaking with you,” she said in a low voice, “and receive from you your word of honor that my baby will be adopted only into a good family.”

Her request was reasonable and the officer’s word was given.

“Thank you,” the woman said and extended her hand to the Humane Officer. As she did so the light fell upon a shapely arm and he could not help observing a strawberry birthmark above the elbow as her loose sleeve slipped back. They bade each other good-night and the gentleman passed the baby out to the waiting nurse.

Eight years passed and the baby remained in the Shelter, for it seemed that fate was against his adoption. Harry, as he was named, was a pretty child, but he would not “take to” any woman who contemplated his adoption. In the Shelter he was known as the “woman hater.” His board was regularly paid by check through a local bank. I was in despair of ever placing the child when one day word was received that at last a lady had been heard of who, learning of the boy’s peculiarities, was willing to take him. She was from the east and had good credentials, so on the following day I took Harry to the hotel where the lady was stopping. Instead of shying away as usual the child advanced with confidence and accepted the kiss the woman impressed on his cheek, and to my surprise the woman burst into tears. When she became composed she apologized for her weakness and said that there was a deep reason for her emotions. Harry was the first child who would ever permit her to kiss him.

“Tell me, has he any relatives? Is his mother ever likely to appear and claim him?” she asked.

“He has no relatives. His mother is dead,” I answered, honestly enough, for I had been so informed. Harry remained with his “new mother,” happy and contented. A month later I called on the lady just prior to her departure to see that all was well.

“We love each other very dearly,” she exclaimed. In our conversation she told me that although of considerable wealth, her life had not been happy. While still a young girl, just out of school, she eloped with a worthy but poor young man and the affair raised such a family storm that her father placed her in

charge of an older brother and sent her away to Florida, where she discovered that she was to become a mother. In the meantime her family brought about an annulment of the marriage, as she was under age. Her brother took her to San Francisco, and the child was born. He then induced her to part with the baby, which was given into the care of a clergyman, so he informed her, and later she was told that the infant had died. Several years later she married one in her own social station and he, too, passed away leaving her very wealthy.

“The thought of how I gave away my own baby troubled me sorely all of these years and I resolved to adopt some unfortunate boy, but do you know I never could find one who would show me affection until I got little Harry. Tell me, was his mother a good woman, and what did she look like?” eagerly asked the lady.

“I don’t know. When the baby was taken the mother wore a mask concealing her face. The only means I would have for identifying her, so our Humane Officer told me, was by a strawberry birthmark on her arm.”

The listening woman had turned pale and gave utterance to a low cry. She pressed her hands to her head and the loose flowing sleeve falling back on her arm disclosed a ruddy strawberry birthmark.’

Outside the storm still raged. The sea captain, the traveler and the Secretary sat for a while in silence gazing at the dying embers in the fireplace, and then thoughtfully went forth into the night.

---

Children’s rights—To be guarded from the vicious influences of the low-minded and dishonest elements that lurk in every community.

Children’s rights—To an education that will fit them for the battle with life in whatsoever paths of industry and usefulness they may select.

Children’s rights—To three square meals each day, clean beds in which to rest, fresh air and fair opportunities for healthful and sane amusement.



## THE SINS OF THE FATHER



ONE of San Francisco's large stores opened auspiciously. There was a band on the sidewalk and an orchestra on the main floor. There were flowers, and best of all, a crowd. The rich Trustee from New York and his Son accompanied the local manager on a tour of inspection. The Trustee had a keen eye for detail and arrangement. The Son, who had won honors in an eastern college football team, had a keen and an appreciative eye for the attractive young women who presided at the many sales counters.

"Say, dad, your manager has made a swell selection, hasn't he? Look at that 'Peach' at the necktie counter," commented the Trustee's Son.

"Look here, young man, I did not bring you out here to grow 'daffy' over 'Frisco sales girls—and you a married man and the father of a bouncing baby boy back in New York," answered the Trustee in mock reproach.

"Married in New York, single in 'Frisco," answered the Son and the two laughed over the reply. The Peach referred to was a natural blonde, with a neat figure, rosy complexion, two cute dimples and beautiful white teeth, and the dimples and teeth were in attractive evidence when she smiled, which was frequently. In a short time the Trustee's Son was buying neckties by the dozen, although he had hundreds in his trunk in the hotel. In a short time the tongues behind the counters were wagging about the Peach having a "case" on the Trustee's Son. First there came lunches at very proper places, and later there were suppers in places patronized only by people of means. But lunches, suppers and late rides at last came to an end and the Trustee's Son informed the Peach that he would have to return to New York with his father. Naturally there were tears and the Peach exclaimed in alarm:

"You must not leave me now. You told me that you loved me and that as soon as you could get your father's consent you would marry me. Now you must keep your promise. How shall I face my dear old aunt who has reared me in the belief that I

have led a Christian life if you go away from me now?" Then the whole brutal truth came out. The Trustee could not give his consent to his Son's marriage as there were a daughter-in-law and a grandson back in New York. The "Peach" collapsed, stunned and in despair, but she soon rallied and in a calm voice said: "Go back to your wife and your son, you contemptible hypocrite, but remember what I tell you. The day will come when you will be forced to taste all of the bitterness that you have by your treachery compelled me to swallow." The Trustee's Son went his way and soon after the name of Elsie Barton, otherwise known as "the Peach," was dropped from the payroll of the store.

In 1915 the world's greatest exposition brought together in San Francisco the cultured and wealthy from all parts of the globe, and not a few romances grew out of the association by those of similar tastes and habits. At one of the receptions in the California building friends introduced Harold J. Edwards of New York to the southern California beauty, Miss Frances Walton, daughter of the late Thomas Walton, a mining man whose operations in Goldfield properties had made him wealthy. It was a case of mutual attraction and the New Yorker was not slow nor bashful in declaring his sentiments to the girl whose smile many suitors were endeavoring to win. He did not care for her prospective wealth, for his people were among the richest in the east. Mrs. Walton was visiting in Pasadena and she was ignorant of what was going on in her daughter's mind and heart. Impetuous youth prevailed and to the surprise of mutual friends Miss Frances Walton became Mrs. Harold J. Edwards. Telegrams were sent to Papa Edwards and Mamma Walton asking for their blessings and forgiveness and then the young couple hastened on their honeymoon.

Hon. Henry J. Edwards of New York, financier, churchman and reformer, whose family tree was planted in the new world by the early Dutch settlers, lost no time in reaching 'Frisco' to see what folly his son had committed in a marriage with the daughter of a miner, and to Mrs. Walton he wrote, "We must co-operate to undo the folly of our children. I have other plans for my son." Mrs. Walton invited Mr. Edwards to visit her in her home on Pacific Heights, which he accepted. He was sur-

prised at the elegance of the residence and its furnishings. The lady of the house entered the reception room in which the visitor was seated, primed for a business-like interview which had but one object, the breaking of the marriage of his son. Mrs. Walton, still of middle life, retained the beauty of her youth, although the marriage of her child left the marks of sorrow plainly visible.

"This is Mr. Edwards, I believe," she spoke calmly.

"Yes, and this is Mrs. ———." The visitor turned ghastly pale, then red and then almost purple and staggered to a chair where he collapsed.

"I am Mrs. Elsie Walton, mother of Mrs. Frances Edwards, formerly Miss Frances Walton. You are wise in your desire to dissolve a marriage of your son and our daughter." She spoke very slowly. The New Yorker sat with terrified eyes, staring.

"Yes, I am the 'Peach.' When you left me after promising to make me your wife, knowing as you did that the promise was an infamous lie, I almost starved to death and when Frances was born the world was so dark to me that I sought death for myself and the baby. The officers of the Humane Society found us overcome with gas. They placed the baby in a good home where I also found shelter, and when I was strong enough they helped me to get work, so that I could support the child. A few years later I met Tom Walton, one of God's noblemen, and he asked me to marry him, supposing that I was a widow. I confessed to him the whole truth, and still he loved me and we were married. He then adopted my baby Frances, and when he died he left a goodly estate. Now, Mr. Edwards, when your son returns from this unholy honeymoon you will confess to him as I did to Tom Walton, that you are not what you have pretended to be, a person of honor. If he himself is a man of honor he will hate and despise you for wantonly destroying the happiness of others. You and your son will leave the state. It is better that his wife think that she has been deserted than to ever learn the truth. Now go."

(Clipping from a newspaper.)—New York, April 3, 1916.—Information is received that Harold J. Edwards, only son of the Hon. Henry J. Edwards, the well known financier, met his death in the trenches somewhere in France. It has been rumored that he was married and that his widow is in California.

Children's rights—To suitable clothes and shoes, thereby insuring self respect and the consciousness of equality with their fellow juveniles.

Children's rights—To harmony in the home, which promotes peace of mind and greater mental, moral, physical and spiritual development.

Children's rights—To a father's protection and support and a mother's loving care.

Children's rights—To a normal home, free from the evils of immorality, intemperance and shiftless and careless habits.

Children's rights—To be brought into the world free from disease, that the race be improved and the world made better.

Children's rights—"The right to grow up amid surroundings that will not twist the developing life toward moral delinquencies."

Children's rights—The same rights that the government guarantees to every free born intelligent citizen.

One of the greatest offenses against childhood in modern times is parents not enforcing obedience in their offspring.

Question: Whom do you find to be the worst offenders against children, men or women?

Answer: It is about fifty-fifty. The good and the evil in humanity is about equal in the sexes. For every Jack there is a Jill.

It is a great relief to some people to tell their troubles to others who sympathize. It is a part of our mission to afford relief to the unhappy, even to listening to their tales of woe.

If we are not able to handle the case ourselves we place the applicant for help in touch with the best service that the community affords.



Weight when rescued, 24 pounds. Two weeks after; weight, 36.2 pounds

This little nine-year-old girl was the victim of an unnatural, cruel mother, who beat and starved her and compelled her to sleep on a cold, damp back porch, among the refuse. The woman fled to escape punishment.

Nourishing food and care soon restored the child to a normal condition. We placed her in a good home.





Billy was left in the room of a cheap lodging house on Fifth Street.

—“A Mother Who Forgot.”



## A MOTHER WHO FORGOT

(Illustrated.)



WE'LL call the kid Billy McGee," said the proud young father, but the clergyman baptized the infant, giving the more dignified cognomen of William. It was "Billy" that always clung to the infant, boy and youth. The parents, Jack and Maggie, were raised in old Tar Flat. He was a teamster and she just a pickle factory girl. Liquor flowed through the domestic life on both sides and no wonder Jack and Maggie were familiar with the taste of beer and stronger liquids. One morning when Billy was about ten months old, Maggie started out with him to go to the market. At the corner she met Barney Buckley, whom she used to know at the Lincoln School.

"Hello, Barney, when did you get back from Alaska? Bring a sack back with you? See my kid. His name is Billy. Some kid, ain't he?" cried Maggie in gatling gun order. Barney wanted to do the "right thing" and he invited his former schoolmate to take a sharp steam, drink to the health of the kid. Then came several more sharp steams as the pair, and Billy, wandered from one "family entrance" to another. Two is company and Billy proved one too many. Supper time came and Billy was left in the room of a cheap lodging house on Fifth Street and after supper Maggie and Barney went to a dance in old Irish-American Hall on Howard Street. Barney's capacity for sharp steams at last was reached. He fell to sleep in a chair and Maggie took up with one of the "Sunrise gang" and entered his set.

The next day was Sunday and with her new "flame" the young mother went to a picnic at Harbor View Park, where the Sunrise fellow "shook" her in favor of a member of the "Cow Hollow" bunch.

By Tuesday Maggie had drunk, eaten and danced all over the city, catching short spells of sleep wherever opportunity afforded and she had "changed pardners" half a dozen times. At last she wandered back to her own neighborhood somewhat the worse for wear and tear and unexpectedly ran across her husband, whom she saluted with:

"Hello, Jack, old socks!"

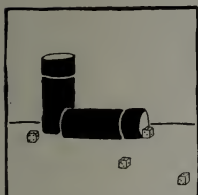
"Hello, Mag, where is the kid?" The woman stopped to think. Yes, she was a mother and the child's name was Billy, but she could not remember what became of the infant.

"Tell me what yer did with me kid or I'll swat yer good and plenty." She could not tell and he "swatted" her as promised and when the pummeling was over Maggie had both eyes blackened and Jack's face was scratched liberally. Then the police took both parents to the Southern Police Station on Folsom Street charged with battery. \* \* \*

Several days before, the Humane Officer was told of a deserted baby in a Fifth Street lodging house and he took the infant to one of the orphan asylums. In the Police Court he found the parents, but as the home was destroyed the child was not restored to them. Seven years after Maggie wrote to the Humane Officer from New York saying that she was divorced from Jack and again married. She wanted Billy. The Humane Officer's reply was at least conservative, considering that in all the intervening years she had not even written to ask of the child's health. In her second letter Maggie pleaded her "mother love" and said "you do not know what it is to be a mother," which was an unanswerable argument. The pathetic letter concluded, "I suppose you want to keep Billy. Well, keep him and go to—— but you haven't got anything on me. I have got two more kids by my new man."

Billy has been adopted and his new mother has never forgotten him.

## WHEN MAN PROPOSES AND GOD DISPOSES



THE argument had been long and heated, and at times the heat was reduced by large schooners of cool, sharp lager. Joseph, the big blonde Dane, claimed the woman by right of marriage, and further, that he was the father of her two children. Tony, a swarthy, stout native of Naples, asserted that his claim was that of conquest and the woman's preferment. Who should have her? was the question. In the meantime a young woman of comely features appeared at the swinging doors that divided the grocery store and the saloon. She silenced the infant in her arms with a soda cracker and listened to the argument, which was about herself. From time to time the corner loungers and idlers sauntered in and listened and some even offered advice.

"Why don't youse get out and scrap with your fists?" suggested a red-headed, pug-nosed longshoreman.

"Be struck in face with his fist? Never. That would be a big insult and disgrace me," exclaimed Tony with a shudder.

"Caramba;" muttered a Mexican, lighting a cigarette. "Go to the back yard and fight like gentlemen, with knives."

The Dane drew his face from his beer glass and drawled: "I think not good of that. If I win I have to pay a doctor to make my skin sound again, and then have to pay the lawyer to get me out of jail, or be hanged," and he shook his head in disapproval.

"See what he will take for her and quit," whispered a small man who had a pawnbroker shop down the street, to which Tony answered, "I have no money and must work for a living." The troublesome problem was at last solved by a race track tout who said: "If you fellers are afraid to fight and can't buy, why don't you shake dice for her?" The assembled crowd approved of the idea and in a short time the leather box and dice were placed on the table. The face of the woman in the doorway was white and the lips set, but she uttered no protest. Tony shook, high

numbers to win. A pair of fives came up. Again he emptied the box. Another five. Once more, a four. Joseph slowly turned over the leather box. Ace, deuce and a six. Once more he shook, to the six, and no result came of the throw. A third throw and he lost. The woman's face in the door disappeared.

"I don't want the kids, you may have them," volunteered Tony, the winner.

"The calf goes with the cow. The man who milks the cow must feed the calf," drawled the Dane, and another argument was started and many were the bits of advice offered by the interested onlookers. Tony sprang up and exclaimed: "I will see what the woman will say." As he went into the store the grocer handed him a piece of paper that the white faced woman had left when she fled from the place. On it was written:

"Once I loved Joseph, my husband. Then I loved Tony. Now I hate both. When my husband and Tony shake dice for me, like I was a cigar or a glass of wine, it is time for me to go. Henry the Greek boy of the candy store says he loves me and will take care of me and my babies and to him I go. Good-bye."

Several days later a husband whose "honor had been betrayed" and a swarthy friend who sympathized with him told the Humane Officer a tale of an unfaithful wife living under conditions prohibited by the Seventh Commandment. They declared that it was an outrage to morality, as well as a violation of the law, that such things should be permitted in a civilized community. The Humane Officer soon found the woman and she told him of her having been gambled for with dice, of being won and lost by the casting of the dotted cubes, and more, that her new "friend" was already unkind to her and the babies.

"Now, what will you do with me, take my babies from me?" she asked, terrified at the prospect of being parted from the little towheaded youngsters who clung to her dress and looked wonderingly in her troubled face.

"No. Wait here for a little while," was the reply. The Humane Officer went away, but he soon after returned with a clergyman and two kindly women, who led the troubled woman and the babies out of the dingy room, into the sunshine of a new day.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

Forty years ago this Society was organized and the question may be asked if it has not outlived its usefulness. New thoughts, new movements and new activities frequently crowd the earlier ones to the wall, just as the taxicab caused the old horse-drawn hack to be relegated to the scrap heap. Our efforts have been to keep abreast of the times and to be the leaders in new thoughts and new activities, for one of our missions has been to be educational in all matters involving the welfare of children. The creation of the Juvenile Court, and child placing agencies, the widows' pension, official surveillance of places where children are boarded, and the enactment of beneficial laws are some of the new movements in which our Society has taken an active interest. We have kept young by intimately associating with that which is young and new. That this Society is still most useful and helpful to humanity is apparent from the following expressions of a number of public officials with whom our officers come in daily contact.

Superior Court, Department 2, Juvenile,

San Francisco.

June 28, 1916.

Mr. M. J. White.

My Dear Mr. White: In writing of the work done by societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, I have in mind yours particularly, for it is the one which for more than twelve years has been most active in San Francisco, and has come most closely under my observation. During this period it has been of invaluable assistance to the Juvenile Court and the Probation Officers. The investigation of matters in dependency has always been thorough and their presentation satisfactory, and the necessity for such work still continues.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK J. MURASKY.

Judge, Superior Court, Juvenile.

Department of Police,  
San Francisco.

June 12, 1916.

Mr. M. J. White, Esq.

Dear Mr. White: Recent events have brought to my attention forcibly the good work that has been done by The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and you, as its secretary, are in a large measure responsible for the proper execution of the desire and intent of the Association.

I sincerely trust that the good work will go on, and, as in the past, you may be sure of the active co-operation of the San Francisco Police Department. The problem of protecting children, who have no one who will, or cares to look out for them, is a keen one, and I certainly congratulate the Association and yourself for the results you have been able to obtain.

With best wishes for your future success, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) D. A. WHITE,  
Chief of Police.

District Attorney's Office.

September 21, 1916.

The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has an important place in the social welfare of the City and County of San Francisco. During my tenure of office as District Attorney of said city I have been in close touch with the work of the Society in cases involving the welfare, support, and maintenance of young children. In my official work I frequently call upon the Society for its assistance. Indeed, I have to thank the Society and its Secretary, Mr. White, for its hearty co-operation in dealing with the many cases involving domestic troubles which affect seriously the welfare of the children of such families. These cases are very common and require painstaking investigation to deal with them intelligently and effectively.

This work the Society has done very well indeed, and has been of great assistance in facilitating a proper disposition of these cases. The Society has been instrumental in protecting children against conditions which are almost certain to result in dependency or criminality in later years. It is most difficult to gauge the full value of this work for obvious reasons.



I sincerely hope that the Society will continue to fulfill its splendid traditions of the past.

(Signed) C. M. FICKERT,  
District Attorney.

Police Court, Department 1,

T. I. Fitzpatrick, Judge.

September 18, 1916.

M. J. White, Esq.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry with respect to the utility of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, I beg to say that I have found the Society and its officers of incalculable assistance and aid to the court, not only in the matter of securing and presenting evidence, but in its good offices towards those who are weak and sometimes not disposed to realize their obligations towards their wives and children. Your Society represents a sub-governing arm of the courts which needs the hearty and generous support of the State and City governments, and I very cordially support any measure which shall have to do with the enlargement of your functions.

Your Society is in a position, and has always done its full duty in that regard, to obtain first hand for the court information as to the habits of those complainant and defendant, thus saving the court much time in reaching an equitable decision; the work of the Society in taking charge of the payments by defendants to their wives is a distinct saving to those who would otherwise have to call frequently on the officers of the court, and the thorough, efficient reports rendered to the court of your stewardship show the vast amount of work entailed in handling cases that pertain to the failure to provide for minor children, as well as the providing for them where parents are unfit.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. I. FITZPATRICK,  
Judge of Department 1.

Police Court, Department 2,

John J. Sullivan, Judge.

September 7, 1916.

M. J. White, Esq.

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 6th inst. with respect to my opinion as to the value and usefulness of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children: I cannot be too pronounced or emphatic in my commendation of the Society represented by you in the success which has accompanied your efforts in attaining the ends for which your Society was organized.

If I were to enumerate the specific instances that I have in mind where your Society has brought about the happiest termination of criminal proceedings where unhappy children were made the victims of indifference, neglect or abuse from various causes at the hands of their parents, it would require a chronicle much larger than a volume to record the same.

I have been on the Police Bench now somewhat over five years, and during that period of time have had frequent inter-communication with your Society in the prosecution of this class of cases, and can assure you that not only have our relations been of the pleasantest character, but the results achieved by your mediation have been most satisfactory to myself and to those immediately interested; and I can heartily commend your organization to the consideration of those who are interested in this line of endeavor.

Wishing you every success in your future work, and assuring you of my hearty co-operation, I am,

Very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN J. SULLIVAN,

Judge, Department 2.

Police Court, Department 3,

Matthew Brady, Judge.

September 18, 1916.

M. J. White, Esq.

My Dear Mr. White: I am in receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., with respect to the work accomplished by The California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,

and take great pleasure in adding my testimonial (if it may be considered such) concerning the excellent work of this organization. Not only has your individual effort for the benefit of children been confined to this organization, but I have noticed your enthusiasm and zeal in behalf of the little ones in other cases that have been submitted to me for consideration.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the Society of which you have the honor to be the secretary has done much good in this community. Their effort for the unfortunate child is most commendable, and deserves the support of all right thinking people.

Assuring you of my assistance at all times in the interest of this most worthy enterprise, I have the honor to remain, sir,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MATTHEW BRADY,  
Judge, Department 3.

Police Court, Department 4,

Morris Oppenheim, Judge.

December 20, 1916.

To the Officers of The California Society for the  
Prevention of Cruelty to Children:

Gentlemen: The work of the Society in the Police Courts is worthy of the highest commendation. It is a state prison offense for a father to fail to provide the necessities of life for his minor children, and also for a husband to abandon and neglect his wife. The Legislature obviously did not intend that the courts should peremptorily send every recalcitrant father or husband to jail. The object of the lawmakers was to enable the courts to compel such persons to provide for their families by invoking the process of the criminal law.

Hundreds of such cases come into the Police Courts daily and are referred to the representatives of your Society for investigation. When the reports of your officers show that the defendant has the ability and disposition to earn sufficient funds for the support of his family the Court places him on probation and compels him to make regular payments to the Society, which are

handed over to the family, and Mr. White, your Secretary, is instructed to advise the Court of any failure of making the payments. It is the impending club of a jail sentence held over the defendant that moves him to activity.

In handling these cases Mr. White has evinced the greatest efficiency, and hundreds of mothers, wives and children can thank the efforts of the Society for their daily bread.

Not only has the Society not outgrown its usefulness but the scope of its usefulness is enlarging every day. With the growing population and the influx of a certain class of foreigners the Society will have plenty of work to do. It is more than ever a necessary institution.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MORRIS OPPENHEIM,  
Judge, Department 4.

Office of the Probation Officer,  
San Francisco.

September 11, 1916.

Mr. M. J. White, Sec'y.

Mr. Dear Mr. White: I wish that I might attend the coming State Conference of the Humane Society of San Diego, but business here will prevent. I should really like the opportunity of telling the convention how tremendously helpful your Society in this community is.

For a long time past much of our effort has been directed to keeping children out of the court and in this work your Society has been very strong. With the exception of the police I know of no organization that has done such fine work along this line as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. I do not know how we could really get along without your co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. C. ASTREDO,  
Probation Officer.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT OF CASES FOR THE YEAR 1916

(For Comparison)

	1915	1916
Complaints received .....	2113	2229
Children involved .....	3265	3373
Children relieved .....	2233	2074
Children placed in institutions.....	68	41
Children placed in homefinding societies.....	49	32
Children placed in families .....	29	22
Children returned to parents or guardians .....	35	24
Children sent to Juvenile Court .....	407	424
Children committed to Probation Officer .....	74	121
Prosecution of adults .....	125	135
Convictions of adults .....	111	130
Dismissals .....	3	5
Cases settled out of court.....	724	742
Persons released from custody on probation .....	88	103
People to whom information or advice was given.....	732	798
People warned .....	954	919

### Causes of Complaints

Intemperance of father .....209	Immorality of both..... 17
Intemperance of mother .....132	Neglect of children .....177
Intemperance of both ..... 98	Abandonment of children ..... 3
Failure to provide by father.....737	Children begging or peddling..... 10
Failure to provide by mother..... 29	Wayward boys .....
Failure to provide by both..... 28	Wayward girls .....
Desertion by father .....	Children on stage .....
Desertion by mother .....	Destitute parents .....
Desertion by both .....	Rape .....
Cruelty of father .....147	Feeble minded children .....
Cruelty of mother .....	Insanity of parents .....
Cruelty of both .....	Cruelty of husband .....
Cruelty of caretaker .....	No proper guardian .....
Immorality of father .....	No cause for complaint..... 46
Immorality of mother .....109	

### Children Taken to Juvenile Court Because of

Intemperance of father .....	48	Abandonment by parents, infant .....	1
Intemperance of mother.....	27	Wayward boys .....	1
Intemperance of both .....	55	Wayward girls .....	1
Destitution of parents .....	43	Cruelty of caretaker .....	1
Cruelty of parents .....	45	Neglect of children .....	19
Failure to provide by parents....	14	Immorality of father .....	10
Desertion by parents .....	7	Immorality of mother .....	38
No proper guardian .....	70	Children begging or peddling.....	2
Insanity of parents .....	2		

### Prosecutions of Adults for

Failure to provide .....	77	Assault with deadly weapon.....	1
Cruelty .....	31	Section 288 P. C.....	1
Battery .....	4	Disturbing the peace .....	1
Intemperance .....	8	Desertion of wife .....	1

### Children Placed in Institutions

Albertenium Orphanage .....	2	Presbyterian Orphanage and	
St. Mary's Orphanage .....	1	Farm .....	2
St. Vincent's Orphanage.....	3	Feeble Minded Home .....	1
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	17	Infant Shelter .....	2
San Francisco Nursery for		Salvation Army Home and Farm	7
Homeless Children .....	1	Youths' Directory .....	1
Boys and Girls' Aid Society.....	2		

### Children Placed in Homefinding Societies

Children's Agency .....	10	Catholic Humane Bureau.....	9
-------------------------	----	-----------------------------	---

Money collected from negligent fathers and disbursed to their children, \$14,977.95.

[In 1915 these collections amounted to \$11,176. In two years the total was \$26,093.95.]



## HONORARY MEMBER

Sonntag, Col. Charles

## LIFE MEMBERS

Beamer, Mrs. A.

Boardman, T. D.

Real Estate and Insurance, 28 Montgomery St.

Bourn, William B.

Bradley, Mrs. Geo. L.

Brandenstein, Jos.

Bunting, John A.

Carolan, F. J.

Clar, L. H.

Courneen, Miss Lillian R.

Devlin, Hon. Robt. T.

Drexler, Mrs. E. A.

Goodall, Mrs. Helen S.

Grant, J. D.

114 Sansome St.

Grant, Mrs. J. D.

Greenebaum, Sigmund

Haas, Abraham

Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe

Hecht, Miss Edith

Herzstein, Dr. Morris

Holbrook, Chas.

Hotaling, Fredk. C.

Hotaling, Mrs. Levinia J.

Irwin, William C.

Lougee, Mrs. Sarah

Matson, Capt. Wm.

McLane, Louis

Meyer, Mrs. Alfred F.

Meyer, Mrs. Henry G.

Meyerfeld, Morris, Jr.

Miller, Albert K.

Miller, C. O. G.

Miller, Robert Watt

Monteagle, Louis F.

Monteagle, Mrs. L. F.

Murray, Mrs. Hamilton

Newhall, Geo. A.

Otis, James

Pope, Geo. A.

Pope, Geo. A., Jr.

Schloss, Mrs. Florence

Smith, Arthur A.

Retired, 2501 Steiner St.

Smith, James S.

Smith, Miss C. Louise

2501 Steiner St.

Spreckels, A. B.

Spreckels, Mrs. A. B.

Spreckels, J. D.

Stahl, Adolph

Stern, Jacob

St. Vincent Asylum

Thompson, John D.

Towne, Mrs. A. N.

Van Sicklen, F. W.

Merchant, 36 Spear St.

Wallace, Bradley L.

Walter, I. N.

Weill, Raphael

Whittell, Geo.

Whittell, Geo., Jr.

## PATRON MEMBERS

Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Fairbanks, Wm. H.

Holton, Luther J.  
Union Trust Co.

Huntington, Mrs. M. A.

Lilienthal, Jesse W., Jr.  
Anglo, London & Paris Nat. Bank,  
1 Sansome St.  
2027 Sacramento St.

McGregor, John A.

Merrill, Chas. W.

Metallurgical Engineer, 121 Second St.

Miller, Mrs. C. O. G.

Retail Dry Goods Association  
Rosenberg, Max

The Anglo & London Paris Bank  
The Pierce-Arrow Sales Co.

Winship, Emery

## SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS

Blair, Miss Jennie

Blaney, Mrs. Isabella W.

Block, James N.

Bogart, J. A.

Bowman, Mrs. A. C.

Boardman, Mrs. B. D.

Brewer, E. A.

Brown, Mrs. A. G.

California Packing Corporation

Campbell, Mrs. D. Y.

Chapman, Mrs. Wilfrid B.

2602 Pacific Ave.

Coffin, Sherwood

Coffin & Redington

Coleman, John C.

Conlisk, C. W.

Davis, D. G.

Evans, E. C.

Fontana, M. J.

Fries, Wm.

Gassner, Louis

Gerstle, Mrs. Hannah

Girvin & Miller

Grace, W. R. & Co.

Greenewald, Mrs. L.

Greenewald, O. H.

Gunst, Mrs. M. A.

Harrison, A. D.

Hecht, Miss Edith

Heller, Mrs. E. S.

Heller, Walter S.

Hill, Harry C.

Hueter, E. L.

Judah, H. R.

Lilienthal, Jesse W.

Lilienthal, Mrs. J. W.

McAllister, Hall M.

McCutchen, Olney & Willard

McNear, G. W.

Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co.

Merrill, Mrs. John F.

Farmer, Menlo Park, Cal.

Meyerfeld, M., Jr.

Morse, Lester L.

National Ice Co.

Nickel, J. Leroy

Nuttall, Mrs. J. R. K.

1819 Jackson St.

Orpheum Theater

Pacific Foundry

Phelan, Hon. James D.

Pierce, Mrs. S. G.

Queen, R. E.

Reis, F., Jr.

Rollins & Sons, E. H.

Rosenstock, Mrs. S. W.

1819 Jackson St.

Sahlein, Mrs. Henry

Sherwood, H. H.

Simon, Mrs. J. C.

The Agency Co.

Tilden, G. L.

Tobin, J. S.

Lawyer, Hibernia Bank

Uhl Bros.

Union Machine Co.

Urquhart, G. A.

Walker, Talbot C.

609 Hearst Bldg.

Welch, Andrew

Weir, W. B.

Willcutt, J. L.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, C. D.

Abraham, Dr. Henry

Alaska Packers Association

Allen, E. T.

Altschul, Richard

American Can Co.

Andrews, A. F.

Andrews, W. S.

Anspacher, Philip

Anspacher, Mrs. P.

Arnstein, Ludwig

Arnstein, Walter

Arrowsmith, G. E.

Arnold, Mrs. E. S.

Babcock, William

Bachman, Mrs. S.

Bacon, Miss C. J.

Baldwin & Howell

Barnard & Bunker

Barneson, John

Barry, W. H.

Baxter, J. H.

Bayle, Lacoste & Co.

Beaver, F. H.

Beaver, Miss A.

Beaver, Miss C. I.

Belshaw, Hon. C. M.

Berry, Thos. C.

Real Estate, Kohl Bldg.

Bickford, C. E. & Co.

Bissinger, Samuel

Blakeman, T. Z.

Bloom Bros.

Blum, M.

Boardman, Mrs. T. D.

Boardman, Mrs. Anna J.

Boardman, S. H.

Bonestell, Cutler

Bonestell & Co.

Boole, Fred W.

Insurance Broker, 502 Merchants' Ex.

Boody, W. E.

Bosworth, Chas. J.

Insurance, Merchants' Ex. Bldg.

Boyd, Mrs. Jean M.

Boyd, John F.

Boynton, Chas. C.

Brandenstein, Mrs. Bertha

Brandenstein, Mrs. Edith M.

Brenner, Gustave

Brown, Chas. & Sons

Brown, Edward & Sons

Bruce, Robert

Buckbee, S. C.

Bunting, Mrs. F. O.

Bunker, W. M.

Burns, Col. D. M.

California Barrel Co.

22nd and Illinois Sts.

California Fruit Cannery Ass'n

California Cap Co.

California Door Co.

California Saw Works

California Salt Works

Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co.

Carroll, Paul T.

Chancellor & Lyon Co.

Chickering & Gregory

City of Paris Dry Goods Co.

Clark, W. D.

Clift, Mrs. Wm.

Coffin, Sarah DeW.

Cole, Foster P.

Coleman, Robt. L.

Cooper, Mrs. C. Minor

Cooper, Nellie L.

Coulter, Robt.

Cox, Joseph G.

Seed Merchant, 825 Sansome St.

Crane, Miss Alice F.

Crane, Miss Annie C.

Creswell, Miss Gertrude C.

Crim, Samuel M.

Crocker, Miss Ethel

Crocker, Miss Helen

Crocker, H. S. Co.

Crocker, Chas. H.

Crocker, Wm. H.

Crocker, Mary (Trust)

Crowley, T. J.

Attorney-at-Law, Chronicle Bldg.

Curtis, J. F. D.

Cushing, Chas. S.

Cushing, O. K.

Davenport, Mrs. Eleanor

1875 California St.

Davis, Horace

Davis-Schonwasser Co.

Davis, Bert L.

Insurance, 240 Sansome St.

Davis, J. B. F. & Sons

De Camp, C. E.

Devlin, F. J.

Deering, Frank P.

de Young, M. H.

Delany, Mrs. Dora

Dibblee, Mrs. Isabel K.

Dibble, Oliver

Dimond, E. R.

Dimond, Mrs. Emma W.

Dohrmann, A. B. C.

Dohrmann, F., Jr.

Dollar, Robert

Donaldson, R. A.

Drew, Mrs. Helen P.

Drum, F. G.

Drum, John S.

Drown, W. N.

Dun, R. G. & Co.

Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden

Durbrow, C. W.

Dutton, Wm. J.

Insurance, 433 California St.

Earl, D. W.

Eells, Chas. P.

Ehrman, Alfred

Ehrman, Sidney

Eickhoff, Henry

Attorney-at-Law, 604 Mills Bldg.

Eloesser, Heynemann & Co.

Emporium, The

Esberg, Mrs. A. I.

Esberg, A. I.

Esberg, Mrs. Matilda

Ettlinger, I. L.

Examiner, The

Eyer, Perry

Fairmont Hotel

Faymonville, B.

Pres. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.  
401 California St.

Fee, Grant

Feigenbaum, L. B.

Fisher, E. C.

Folger, J. A.

Forderer, George

Forderer, Mrs. G. S.

Foster, A. W.

Friedman, M. & Co.

Furth, Melville

- Gabbs, Dr. M. F.  
Gantner, Mattern Co.  
Mfg. Knit Goods, Grant Ave. and Post St.  
Garratt, W. T. & Co.  
Gallwey, Dr. John  
Gardner Mill Co.  
Ghirardelli, D.  
Gillis, K. C.  
Girvin, R. D.  
Goodyear Rubber Co.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.  
Goldfish, Mrs. Benj.  
Goodall, Arthur  
Goodrich, Mrs. Henrietta del  
Gottlob, J. J.  
Gosliner, Herbert J.  
Grant, Tom C.  
Grayson, Owen Co.  
Grau, Mrs. Antoinette K.  
Griffith, Durney & Co.  
Canned Foods, 1 Drumm St.  
Gregg, Wellington, Jr.  
Graham, James, Mfg. Co.  
Greenbaum, Weil & Michaels  
Green, Chas. E.  
Greenway, E. M.  
Gunn, B. M.  
Guggenhime & Co.  
Gunst, Morgan A.  
Haas, Mrs. Bertha  
Haas, Mrs. Fannie K.  
Harrison, R. C.  
Attorney-at-Law, 1405 Van Ness Ave.  
Harron, Rickard & McCone  
Haslett, S. M.  
Hathaway, W. L.  
Hale, Marshal  
Halsey, N. W. Co.  
Haslett Warehouse Co.  
Hatch, Dr. J. H.  
Herbert's Hotel  
Heller, S. W.  
Hecht, Elias M.  
Hecht, Joel K.  
Herrin, W. F.  
Hellman, Mrs. I. W., Jr.  
Heller, Mrs. E. S.  
Hellman, I. W.  
Hecht, Bert R.  
Hercules Powder Co.  
Hovey, C. L.  
Horsburgh, James, Jr.  
Horst, E. C.  
Holbrook, C. H., Jr.  
Hobart, L. P.  
Hooker & Lent  
Holman, A. S.  
Hooper, Mrs. Geo. Wms.  
Hooper, J. A.  
Houghton, Mrs. R. E.  
Houghton, R. E.  
Attorney-at-Law, 1305 Merchants' Ex. Bldg.  
Hopkins, E. W.  
Holmes, Mrs. C. E.  
Hutchings Co.  
Irvine, James  
Jacobi, Mrs. Edith  
Josselyn, Chas.  
Johnson, Lock Co.  
Jones, S. L.  
Judis, Alphonse  
Kempff, Louis  
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Union League Club  
Kentfield, E. E.  
Keyes, Mrs. Alex. D.  
Kilham, Geo. T.  
With H. M. Newhall & Co., 260 California St.  
Kilham, S. W.  
King, Homer S.  
Kingswell Bros.  
Kirkland, Mrs. E. W.  
Kittle, Mrs. H. deW.  
Kinney, R. W. & Co.  
Klein, Geo. W.  
Kohler & Chase  
Koshland, M. S.  
Koshland, Mrs. M. S.  
Koster, F. J.  
Koster, John L.  
Kuykendall, Dr. J. A.  
Physician and Surgeon, 995 Market St.\*

Lally, H. T.  
Langerman, A. L.  
Langstroth, Mrs. Dora J.  
Lavenson, A. S.  
Lent, E.  
Lewin, Leon  
Leege, Chas. F.

Banker, 38 West Clay Park

Levi, Mrs. Herman  
Levy, Hermann  
Levi, Mrs. M. J.  
Levison, J. B.  
Liebmann, Maurice  
Liebes, Mrs. J.  
Liebes, H. & Co.  
Lilienthal, P. N., Jr.  
Lilienthal, Mrs. Sophia  
Lilienthal, Theodore M.  
Lindley, Albert  
Lindley, Mrs. A.  
Lilienthal, Mrs. B. G.  
Logie, Alex.  
Lovell, Mansfield  
Lowenberg, Mrs. I.

Author, 2196 Jackson St.

Lynch, Hon. Jeremiah

MacDonald, Mrs. William  
Mack, A.  
Mack, Mrs. Charlotte  
Federal Realty Bldg., Oakland

Magee, Thos. & Sons  
Mahoney, John J.  
Maiden, F. Bruce  
Mangrum, S. A.  
Mann, Seth  
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.  
Marshall-Newell Co.  
Martin, Mrs. Eleanor  
Mayer, Henry L.  
McCormick, E. O.

Vice Pres. Southern Pacific Co.  
920 Flood Bldg.

McGregor, Mrs. John A.  
Merchants National Bank  
Meyer, Albert  
Meyer, Mrs. Julian  
Meyer, Rabbi Martin A.  
Rabbi, 2109 Baker St.

Miller, H. M. A.  
Miller, R. E.  
Miller, W. S.  
Miller & Lux  
Morgan, Mrs. H. W.  
Moffitt, J. K.

Banker, First National Bank

Morse, I. H.  
Retired, 1691 Bush St.  
Molera, E. J.  
Moore, C. P. & C. M.  
Moore, Chas. C. & Co.

N whall, W. Mayo  
Newhall, Almer M.  
Newhall, Mrs. E. W., Jr.  
Newhall, Mrs. Almer M.  
Newhall, Almer M., Jr.  
Newhall, Scott  
New York Belting Co.  
Neustadter Bros.  
Neeley, F. M.  
Newbauer, J. H.

Importers and Wholesale Grocers  
Pacific and Davis Sts.

Newhall, Hall Mearns  
Newlands, James, Jr.  
Newman, Lester  
Nickols & Fay  
Nichols, H. D.  
Nichols, Mrs. H. D.  
Nichols, Mrs. E. W.  
Norwood, Mrs. W. E.

O'Brien, Edward H.  
Coffee Broker, 104 California St.

O'Connor, Jos. T.  
Olney, Warren, Jr.  
Otis, Mrs. Lucy H.  
Hotel Monroe

Oxnard, Robert  
Oxnard, Mrs. Robert

Paraffine Paint Co.  
Palache, Thos. H.  
Parrott & Co.  
Parcels, C. E.  
Pacific Hardware & Steel Co.  
Page, Arthur



Paige, Cutler  
Pacific Construction Co.  
Palace Hotel Co.  
Palmer, Mrs. S. H.  
Perkins, Hon. Geo. C.  
Pelton Water Wheel Co.  
Pew, J. W.  
Phillips, L. A.  
Phoenix Packing Co.

Dried Fruit Packers, 16 California St.

Phelan, Miss M. L.  
Philip, Mrs. J. H.  
Porter, W. S.  
Pratt, Orville C.

Attorney-at-Law, 1211 Flood Bldg.

Pringle, E. J.

Queen, Mrs. R. E.  
Queen, Miss Nora A.  
Queen, Mrs. M. H.

Requa, Mrs. Mark  
Richmond Draying Co.  
Roos, Mrs. Ernestine  
Roos, Achille  
Roos, Geo. H.

Merchant, 798 Market St.

Roberts Mfg. Co.  
Rosenblatt, Mrs. Rose  
Rolph, Hon. James  
Rosenbaum, Mrs. Chas. W.  
Rosenberg, Miss Louise A.  
Rosenthals, Inc.

Fine Shoes, 151-163 Post St.

Rothschild, Mrs. Grace  
Rucker, S. N.

Merchant, 677 Mission St.

Rulofson, A. C.

San Francisco Bridge Co.  
San Francisco Hotel Co.  
Sachs, D. M.  
Sbarboro, Romolo  
Schweitzer, Maurice  
Schwabacher, Sigmund  
Schlesinger, A. C.  
Schribner, O.  
Schwamm, Miss Louise  
Severance, J. S.

Scott, Geo. B.  
Manager Met. Life Ins. Co., 600 Stockton St.

Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.  
Printers, 509 Sansome St.

Sherwood, W. R.  
Sherman, Dr. H. M.  
Surgeon, 350 Post St.

Sherman, F. P.  
Shields, James M.  
Attorney-at-Law, 110 Sutter St.

Silverberg, J. S.  
Sinsheimer, Henry  
Sinsheimer, Mrs. Silas  
Sinsheimer & Co.  
Sinsheimer, Edgar  
Sloss, Louis  
Sloss, Leon  
Sloss, Joseph  
Sloss, Mrs. Max  
Sloss, Mrs. Sarah  
Sloss, Mrs. Louis  
Sloane, W. & J. Co.

Carpets and Furniture, 224 Sutter St.

Smith, Mrs. Alice Harrison  
Smith, Mortimer  
Somers, F. A.  
Sommers & Kauffman  
South S. F. Packing Co.  
Soule, Mrs. E. Bacon  
Spieker, Mrs. Cornelia A.  
Spreckels, C. A.  
St. Goar, Mrs. Henry  
Standish, Miles  
Stow, Vanderlyn  
Strassberger, I.  
Strybing, Mrs. H.  
Sullivan, Sullivan & Roche  
Sultan, Miss Enid  
Sussman-Wormser & Co.  
Sutro, Oscar  
Sutro & Co.  
Swanberg, Chas. O.  
Swayne, R. H.  
Sweeney, L. H.

Tappenbeck, William  
Taussig, R. J.  
Taylor, B. Grant

Thierbach, C. P.  
Thomas, H. A.  
Thornley, Wm. H.  
Tillmann, Fredk., Jr.  
Tobin, Richard M.  
Tooby, Frank H.  
Tonningsen, John  
Towne, A. G.

Union Construction Co.

Van Sicklen, Mrs. Gertrude D.  
Vickery, Atkins, Torrey  
Volkmann, Geo. F.  
Volkman, C. M.  
Seed Merchant, 825 Sansome St.

Walker, William  
Wangenheim, Sol.  
Watt, Rolla A.  
Manager Royal Ins. Co., Royal Insurance Bldg.  
Waterhouse & Lester Co.  
Walter, Clarence  
Walter, John I.  
Wayne Oil Tank Co.  
Wentworth, F. W.  
Weaver, C. N.  
Welch, Mrs. Bertha L.  
Wells Fargo & Co.  
Welch, Samuel B.  
Wentworth, F. W.

Wertheimer, Bertram  
Western Bag Co.  
Western Fuel Co.  
Whittier, W. F.  
White, Chas. A.  
White, James A.  
White, Mrs. K. M.  
White, M. J.  
White, Mrs. Ralston  
Wiel, Mrs. I. J.  
Williams, H. A.  
Wilson, Edgar M.  
Wilson, Mountford S.  
Attorney-at-Law, 14 Montgomery St.  
Wilson, Wm. F.  
Wirtner, J. J.  
Woods, F. M.  
Woods, Mrs. F. N., Jr.  
2950 Pacific Ave.  
Woods, Miss Lottie G.  
2000 California St.  
Woolworth, F. W. Co.  
Worden, Clinton E.  
Wormser, Mrs. Gustav  
Wyman, Mrs. Oliver B.  
Young, John M.  
Zadig, Herman  
Zellerbach Paper Co.

## JUNIOR AUXILIARY MEMBERS

Abenheim, Edward J.  
Abenheim, Philip L.  
Ackerman, Carol F.  
Ackerman, Charles I.  
Arnstein, Edith  
Arnstein, Ethel  
Ball, Wm. J.  
Barron, Sophia L.  
Bienenfeld, Adelbert E.  
Boardman, Nate S.  
3022 Clay St.  
Brandenstein, Jane  
Brandenstein, Susan

Bradley, Worthen  
Breeze, Norwood  
Brown, Darcy  
Courvoisier, Guthrie S.  
Coxhead, John  
Creed, Stanwood H.  
Student, 128 Carrington Ave., Piedmont  
Crocker, Charlie  
Crosby, Charles H.  
de Gruchy, Anna Paula  
Dohrmann, Emily  
Dohrmann, Louise

Drum, Frank G., Jr.  
Drum, Allan V.

Ehrman, Frederick L.  
Ehrman, Alexis L.  
Ehrman, Sidney H.  
Ehrman, Esther H.  
Elder, Pauline

Fleishhacker, Mortimer  
Fleishhacker, Eleanor  
Friesleben, Eleanor

Gassner, Estelle  
Goslinsky, Ruth

Haas, Madeline  
Haas, William  
Hart, Genevieve  
Hecht, Dorothy  
2518 Fillmore St.  
Hecht, Fredk. W.  
2518 Fillmore St.

Hineks, John H.  
1000 Chestnut St.

Hitchcock, Gordon  
Hooper, Wm. H.

Jellinek, Elizabeth  
2226 Washington St.

Jellinek, Emil O.  
2226 Washington St.

Kraemer, Louis S.

Lederman, Frances D.  
Lederman, Gertrude R.

Magee, Thomas, Jr.  
Meyers, Helen E.  
3524 Jackson St.

Miller, Flora A.  
Mitau, Alice I.  
Mitau, Annette L.  
Morse, Charles P.  
Morse, Mary F.  
Murray, C. J.  
2700 Scott St.

Neustadter, Mary A.  
Neustadter, Newton H., Jr.

Newbauer, Madeline R.  
Newhall, Jane

Perkins, Barbara  
Poett, Harry, Jr.  
Poett, Evelyn  
Potter, Marie L.  
Prager, Jane E.  
Prager, Richard I.  
Pringle, Francis J.  
Prior, Ruth

Ransohoff, Howard  
Raymond, Lee B., Jr.  
Student, 2729 Jackson St.

Reinhart, Alice S.

Salz, Elizabeth  
Samuels, David H.  
Schwabacher, Fred.  
Schwamm, Louise  
Sherwood, Mary

161 Hillcrest, Berkeley

Sherwood, H. Warren  
161 Hillcrest, Berkeley

Sherwood, Wm. R., Jr.  
2519 Pierce St.

Sloss, Henry E.  
Sloss, Joseph, Jr.  
Stern, Ruth L.

Walker, C. T.  
2100 Jackson St.

Walker, J. E.  
2100 Jackson St.

Whiting, Harold L.  
Whiting, Westley M.  
Wicesteed, Patrick M.  
Wiel, Robert L.  
Wier, Wm. B., Jr.  
Wilson, Emilie  
Winterhalter, Eleanor G.  
Wolf, Karoline M.  
Wolf, Paul T.  
Woods, Fredk. N., Jr.  
2950 Pacific Ave.  
Woods, Virginia N.  
2950 Pacific Ave.

---

---

*The*  
**STEARNS-KNIGHT**

Offers that ideal combination of  
superb body lines, eight cylinder  
flexibility and Knight - motored  
efficiency found in no other car

Demonstrations  
by Appointment

**ARGONAUT MOTORS CO.**

1100 Van Ness Avenue, at Geary Street

---

---

**The Anglo & London Paris  
National Bank**

SAN FRANCISCO

Capital Stock - - - - - \$4,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits - \$1,996,224

Deposits

Deposits

April 1, 1909, \$17,000,000    November 17, 1916, \$55,186,713

Total Resources - - - - - \$61,182,937

Commercial banking business con-  
ducted in all its branches including

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

BOND DEPARTMENT

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

COLLECTIONS

SANSOME AND SUTTER STREETS

---

---

---

# BUCKINGHAM & HECHT

Established 1857

Incorporated December 21, 1887

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS

Office & Salesroom  
657-659-661 Mission Street

---

## PROOF

Indisputable, self-evident, convincing proof before you spend a cent.

Keaton Non-Skids will hold your car better than any other anti-skidding device, chains included.

We will put two Keaton Non-Skids on your car. You test them out. If you are not convinced they are the best non-skid device on the market, you will not be asked to buy the tires.

Further—Keaton Non-Skids give three times as much non-skid service as the nearest competitors, as well as longest general mileage.

We will take in your present tires for more than their value. Secure at once the benefit of Keaton Non-Skid protection: avoid the expense and menace of mere so-called non-skids or wear-off-quick non-skids. They can not take the place of Long Mileage with Absolute Safety.

**Keaton Tire & Rubber Co.**

636 Van Ness Avenue

Two Doors North of Our Former Location

Telephone Prospect 324

Oakland Service Station, 1729 Broadway

Phone Oakland 518

---

## CADILLAC MOTOR CARS



DON LEE

Van Ness at  
California

---

## Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House

1060 MARKET STREET, NEAR JONES

Newest Styles

Dependable Qualities

Reasonably Priced

Telephones:

Market 646

Market 647

---

Compliments of

# MERCER & JORDAN

PACIFIC COAST AGENCY

1319 Van Ness Avenue

Distributors of

Mercer and Jordan Motor Cars

# San Francisco



## HOTEL WHITCOMB

AMERICAN

AND EUROPEAN

J.H. VAN HORNE

MANAGER

Market Street at Civic Center



# Shannon-Conmy Printing Company

---

---

GENERAL PRINTING  
AND BOOKBINDING

---

---



We Carry a Complete Supply of  
Office Stationery



509 Sansome St., San Francisco

Telephone Kearny 1093















